The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,978.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
including postage	,, 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6	0
including postage	,, 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0	4
Back Numbers	,, 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2 As. per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NEELE—June 29th, at Richmond Grove Longsight, Lancashire, Mrs. Kingston Neele, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
,, Carwar	16	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle	...	,, Pondicherry	...
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry	...	,, Galle	...
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

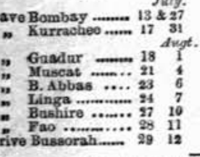
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

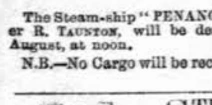
Up.	July.		Down.	August.	
Leave Bombay	13 & 27		Leave Bussorah	1	15
,, Kurrachee	17	31	,, Fao	1	15
	Augt.		,, Bushire	4	18
,, Guadur	18	1	,, Linga	6	20
,, Muscat	21	4	,, B. Abbas	8	22
,, B. Abbas	23	6	,, Muscat	10	24
,, Linga	24	7	,, Guadur	12	26
,, Bushire	27	10	,, Kurrachee	15	29
,, Fao	28	11			Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29	12	Arrive Bombay	18	1

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

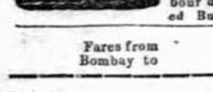


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	15
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A. M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P. M.

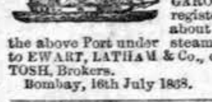
The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Oolwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

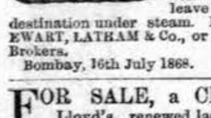
FOR ALGOA BAY DIRECT.



THE INMAN'S Screw Steamer "KANGAROO," Captain Manning, 1196 tons register, 300 Horse Power, will leave about the end of the present month for the above Port under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

Bombay, 16th July 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA MAURITIUS AND THE CAPE.



THE INMAN'S Fast Screw Steamer the "CITY OF DUBLIN, Captain Eynon, 1540 tons register, 400 Horse Power, will leave early in August for the above destination under steam. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

Bombay, 16th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF NANKIN," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Nankin."

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.) 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture' which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, *viz*, "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706·72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	600	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day.
Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam	Depth.
716·76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 17 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 18 First and 10 Second Class.

"MULA" built at Sunderland, 1st Nov. 1864, by Pile, Hay & Co.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
548·14/100	690	229' 6'	27' 75'	16' 10'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
110	550	9·0	15·0

Carrying capacity 2,400 bales Bombay pressed Cotton.
Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day.
Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class.
For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, to buy a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in good and ready working order. Apply to "J. J.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, 8th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

NOTICES.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.
Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.:—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	,,	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants ,,	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants ,,	7	,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ,,	6	,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	,,		0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	,,	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	,,	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot ,,	,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,,	,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace	,,	3
Guyot's West End	,,	2
The Royal Courier Bag	,,	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	,,	12 ,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	,,	2 ,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	,,	18 ,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,,	,,	14 ,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,,	,,	16 ,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	,,	10 ,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	,,	16 ,, 30
Gold Collar Studs	,,	6 ,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs	,,	14 ,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings	,,	8 ,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	,,	2 ,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,,	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,,	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,,	5	0
COTTON Socks White	,,	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,,	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT, as prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats, is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better, and in point of *flavour* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable. Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's "Medicine Chest Companion," written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING.
LIEBIG'S MILK.
IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represents the natural aliment of the child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious, and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

Mr. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer.
J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES, to work by Hand or Treadle.
J. NEUBERG.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
J. NEUBERG.

JAQUES' CROQUET GAMES, Large and Small Size.
J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES.
J. NEUBERG.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass, with milk-glass Shades, at Rs. 10 and 16 each, Cash.
J. NEUBERG.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, per *Berderer*, GUINNESS' STOUT,
In Quarts at Rs. 7 per dozen.
In Pints at Rs. 4-8 do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay as merchants under the names and styles of Jaitha Jairaz, Pussoo Jairaz, Khatou Purshotum, and Jewraz Ramdass and Company.

Creditors of the above Estate are hereby informed that a SECOND and FINAL DIVIDEND, on admitted claims only, at the rate of 3⅜ (three and three-eighths) per cent will be paid to them personally or to their attorneys on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, No. 6, Rampart Row.

Production of Vouchers in support of claims is necessary.

Creditors who have not received the former Dividend of 3 per cent are requested to call for same at once.

RAMCHUNDRA MAHADEVA,

Bombay, 8th July 1868. Manager for the Trustees.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Washewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinseer. This property is capable of vast development, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road—an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD, } Trustees, Manockjee
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of July 1868 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Resolution of Government, P. W. D., No. 118A—925 of 1868, dated 21st April 1868, on the subject of the debt due by Government for Vehar Water Rates.

2. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 970, dated 22nd May 1868, relating to the transfer of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Justices of the Peace.

3. A letter from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., No. 1172, dated 6th June 1868, with a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that the Memorial of the Bench regarding the Overbridge contribution had been received, but could not be complied with.

4. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 1798, dated 22nd June 1868, on the First Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1868.

5. Government Resolution No. 453 C.W.—1587 dated 10th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that Captain Tulloch, R. E. would shortly arrive in Bombay, and suggesting that he be consulted on the subject of the Main Drainage of Bombay.

6. Report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench on the Draft Building Act, dated 6th March 1868.

7. The Municipal Commissioner to make a statement regarding the Municipal License Tax, pointing out that it will expire on the 31st of December next. He will propose that the "Finance Committee be requested to report at an early date whether it is advisable to reimpose this tax, and, if not, from what sources its place should be supplied."

8. Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Worshipful Bench up to date of meeting, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation, with certain papers and statements from the Municipal Commissioner, comprising analysis, by the Controller, of the expenditure for the first quarter of 1868, as compared with the Budget Grants,—Commissioner's Memorandum and Finance Committee's Proceedings thereon.

Statement of Collections from 1st January to 30th June 1868, showing estimated income for the year, and the balance remaining to be recovered on account of 1868 and on account of former years.

Statement regarding the Municipal Loans, with accounts for each up to 30th June 1868.

Statement giving list of Liabilities of the Municipality on 30th June 1868.

9. A letter from Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., dated 23rd April 1868, resigning his membership of the Finance Committee.

10. A letter from F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C. S., dated 24th June 1868, giving notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Justices that the following statements in connection with the Municipal revenues be printed and circulated to the Justices within one month from the date of the meeting:—

I. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of January 1868.
II. Receipts and Expenditure for January 1868.
III. do. do. February ,,
IV. do. do. March ,,
V. do. do. April ,,
VI. do. do. May ,,
VII. do. do. June ,,
VIII. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of July 1868.
IX. Amount of Collected Balances for 1865, 1866, and 1867.
X. Statement of all Debts due by the Municipality to the Railway Companies, Contractors, and others, with the rates of interest being paid on the same.

Loan Account.

XI. Market Loan.
Total amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended up to date ...... ,,
Balance unexpended .... ,,

XII. Drainage Loan.
Total Amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended .... ,,
Balance .... ,,

XIII. Construction of Roads Loan.
Total amount of Loan ....Rs.
Amount Expended .... ,,
Balance .... ,,

and the same information regarding any other loans that may have been contracted.

11. A letter from Dr. W. Collum, dated the 3rd instant, giving notice that at the next meeting of the Bench of Justices he will request to be informed on the following subjects:—

1.—What amount has been subscribed towards the new Muncipal Loan of the 14th April 1868, secured by the House Rate.

2.—How much has been subscribed bearing interest at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and in England, respectively, and the percentage at which the loan has been taken up at these several places.

3.—Whether a Sinking Fund, or the nucleus of one has been formed, in accordance with the terms of Act II. of 1865, paragraph 257, by setting aside one-twentieth part of the sums borrowed to be invested in Government Securities; and, if so, who are trustees for the lenders, and in whose name or names have the Government Securities been purchased.

4.—Whether it is the intention of the Commissioner to publish weekly in the *Government Gazette* a return showing the amount of taxes collected from various sources under their respective heads on account of the Municipality.

12. Petition from Naigaum inhabitants, praying to have their village lighted with gas and supplied with water.

13. Petition from F. A. Nazareth, complaining of smoke nuisance in the Kumbharwada district.

14. Petition from Bhau Bhyroji, praying for grant of a pension for long services.

15. Petition from Abdulally and others, praying to have Bhosaree Moola Street supplied with gas and water.

16. Petition from P. Higgins, praying for compensation for the loss of his appointment.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th July 1868.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENT and SURVEYOR to the AMERICAN LLOYD'S REGISTER of SHIPPING is duly authorised to grant Certificates of Classification to Vessels in conformity with the Rules of the said Registry.

JOHN DIXON.

NOTICE.—Any person who can give any information of the execution of a Will in India by the late Colonel A. R. DUNN, Commanding H. M.'s 33rd Regiment during the last four years, or of having been witness to such a document, is requested to communicate the same to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY AND TROMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., to receive and consider the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators, prepared in pursuance of Section 155 of the "Indian Companies Act."

T. F. PUNNETT, }
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 14th July 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.
17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.
For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815, in Bombay in 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Peunos Ayres, Rio Janeiro.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; and the latter in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do not admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Labelled & Branded...		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do...	,, 25	,, 13½
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do...	,, 21	,, 11½
,, 3—Larose, Yellow capsule,	do...	,, 18	,, 10
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do...	,, 16	,, 9
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do...	,, 15	,, 8¼
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule	do...	,, 13	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do...	,, 20	

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	,, 26
Macon,	ditto	,, 21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,		Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling,	ditto	,, 31	,, 17
Good Sparkling,	ditto	,, 26	,, 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	,, 31	,, 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 26	,, ...
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 36	,, ...
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	,, ...
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	,, ...
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	,, ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle	,, 30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale	,, 28
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry.	,, 22
do ,, 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	,, 22
do ,, 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	,, 22
do ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry	,, 18
do ,, 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	,, 15
Marsala, Virgin	,, 15
Madeira, East India	,, 33

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
2nd do Red seal—a good sound Wine..	,, 20	,, 11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	,, 22
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 38	,, 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	,, 30	,, 16
Orange Bitters (the best) ......per dozen	,, 24	

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSES, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th proximo, at 5 P. M.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 25th June 1868.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation who have not applied for the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS, must do so before the 31st instant, otherwise they will be EXCLUDED from the same.

M. ROONAN, Liquidator.

FOR SALE, PROPERTY in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, the Building at present occupied on Lease by the London, Asiatic, and American Company. For particulars apply to WILLIAM STEEL, At the Office of the Asiatic Bank (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Bombay, in pursuance of the power vested in it by a Deed of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of May 1865, and made between DHUNJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA of the first part, CURSETJEE MERWANJEE WADIA of the second part, HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA of the third part, PESTONJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, MANOCKJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA, and FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA (Sons of Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, deceased,) of the fourth part, and the said BANK OF BOMBAY of the fifth part, has agreed with COWASJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE, BAJUNJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE, BAJUNJEE RUTTONJEE NUREEMAN, and JAMASJEE SHERIADJEE MADUN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants to sell to them—all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the Bungalows and Premises standing thereon, known by the name of "CHAMARBAG," situate at Parell, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 129,168 square yards. All persons having any claim thereto by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known to me, in writing, at my Office, in Rampart Row, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim.—Dated this 16th day of July 1868.

H. MANISTY,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation).

UPON hearing Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, Attorneys for the Liquidators of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, and upon reading the Affidavit of JAMES RANKEN, sworn in this matter on the eighth day of July instant, and annexed hereto, I do order and direct that all persons having claims upon the said ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY do send in Statements of such Claims, in writing, to Messrs. JAMES GEORGE SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, and ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY, the Liquidators of the said Company, at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co, (being the Registered Office of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company in Bombay), in Elphinstone Circle in Bombay, within the Fort, on or before the 9th day of October next, after which time the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to adjust and satisfy the claims then sent in; and further, that after all such claims so sent in shall have been so adjusted and satisfied, the said Liquidators shall be at liberty to distribute the surplus Assets (if any) of the said Elphinstone Insurance Company amongst the Shareholders thereof; and I do further order that this my Order shall be advertised in London in the "London Gazette" and in the "Times" Newspaper, and shall also be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two English and two Native Newspapers in Bombay, and in one Public Newspaper at each of the following places,—viz., Liverpool, Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Cochin, Rangoon, Moulmein, Kurrachee, Shanghai, Hongkong, Madras, Mauritius, and Penang.—Dated this 9th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP,
Attorneys for the Liquidators of the Elphinstone Insurance Company, (in Liquidation).

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand, at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.
FORM OF MORTGAGE.
No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865,)" we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.
FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B. transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed A. B.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BINOCULARS.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of THREE LENSES, and each object-glass of THREE LENSES ALSO, consequently there are TWELVE LENSES contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being containing within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS,
(SIMILAR IN FORM TO THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has
THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs. 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	,, 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	,, 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete........ Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS.—A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. 18
Gold do. do. do.	30
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	22
do. do. (Pearl)	22
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	25
do. do. do.	36
do. do. do.	40
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	105
do. do. do.	95
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold Edges and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	100
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	42
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	28
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	25
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	21
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	15
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	22
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	30
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	12
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SHEFFIELD TOOLS.—Gentlemen's Tool Chests of Oak Wood, polished, and strongly made, with lock and key, containing Sheffield Tools of best cast Steel, and warranted edge, as follows:—

No. 8.

25 inches long, by 1 foot 1 inch wide, 1 foot 1½ inches deep. Price Rs. 75.

CONTENTS.

Three Saws,	Two Spokeshaves,
Axe,	Square,
Two Hammers,	Claw Wrench,
Mallet,	Two Pairs Pliers,
Rule,	Compasses,
Pincers,	Lock Saw,
Six Gimlets,	Smooth Plane,
Six Brad Awls,	Jack Plane,
Six Chisels,	Three Guages,
Four Gouges,	Glue Pot and Brush,
Four Files,	Drawing Knife,
Oil Stone,	Cutting Punch,
Marking Awl,	Scraper,
Three Punches,	Bevil,
Three Turnscrews,	Chalk Line Reel,
Bed Key,	Screws, Nails,
Hand Vice,	&c., &c.

No. 6

1 foot 10 inches long, by one foot wide, and 10 inches deep. Price Rs. 55.

CONTENTS.

Two Saws,	Four Files,
Axe,	Oil Stone,
Two Hammers.	Marking Awl,
Mallet,	Two Punches,
Rule,	Three Turnscrews,
Pincers,	Two Spokeshaves,
Six Gimlets,	Square,
Six Brad Awls,	Claw Wrench,
Six Chisels,	Pliers,
Four Gouges,	Compasses,
Lock Saw,	Drawing Knife,
Smooth Plane,	Cutting Punch,
Jack Plane,	Scraper,
Marking Guage,	Bevil,
Glue Pot and Brush,	Screws, Nails, &c., &c.

Remark.—No. 6 is similar in form to No. 8, but with *one drawer only*

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SAL .

	Rs.	
Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur	2	12
Waterloo. Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Madame Therèse. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Charles Demailly. Par E & J. de Goncourt	2	4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2	12
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3	12
Mademoiselle Ma Femme. Par H. de Kock	2	4
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Herboriste —— L'Accordeur. L'Officier d'Infanterie de Marine. Par Chas. Barbara	2	4
Au Pays de L'Astrée. Par Marie Proth	2	4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2	4
Le Journal d'une Héritière. Par A. Achard	2	4
Contes d'un Buveur de Bière. Par C. Deulin	2	4
Attendre-Esperer. Les désirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo	1	8
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury	3	0
Les Derniers Jeunes Gens. Par Chas. Narrey	2	4
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A Leo	1	8
Mademoiselle Merquen	2	4
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2	12
La Chasse en Algérie. Par H. Bechade	0	12
La Reine des Prairies. Par G. de Cassagnac	0	12
Souvenirs D'Allemagne. Par G. de Nerval	0	12
Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugène Bonnemère	2	4
Le Bouquet de Cérises. Par Francis Wey	0	12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Brillat le Menuisier. Par Kauffmann	0	12
L'Ensorcelée. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	0	12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	2	4
Chimie des Couleurs pour la peinture a l'eau et a l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort	4	0
L'Equateur. Scenes de la Vie Sud Americaine. Par A. Halinski	2	8
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1858-59	10	0
Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à lire, &c., une langue en six mois, Appliquée à l'Anglaise. Par Ollendorff	7	8
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2	4

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell	10	0
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton	5	0
Model Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry	5	12
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli	3	12
Modern Domestic Cookery for Private Families. By a Lady	3	12
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Every day Cookery	2	12
Warne's Model Cookery, &c. Small edn. By M. Jewry	0	12
Ditto ditto (cloth bound)	1	2
The Italian Confectioner; or, complete economy of Desserts. By W. A. Jarrin	3	8
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in the useful and domestic arts	8	0
Family Receipt Book of Domestic Economy	4	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	
Mackey's (Dr. A. G.) Lexicon, 3rd edn. By D. Campbell	3	12
History of Freemasonry to present day. By J. G. Findel. Translated and with preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen	7	8
Claret's The Whole of Craft Free-Masonry. 5th edn., with very considerable improvements. (Lock & Key, and handsomely bound)	35	
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, in 3 parts	2	12
A Ritual and illustrations of Freemasonry, accompanied by numerous engravings, and a key to the Phi Beta Kappa	2	12
The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By J. Fellows, A.M.	21	

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank ...	115 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	121 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	15 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	63 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	4½ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompted' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	134
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	 26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,425 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500		Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	00	500	....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅜d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight ..	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
hin....	60 days' sight...	214¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	.. ..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills..	...	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36, 1842-43, 1854-55	94½
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57 ...	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54..	109
Five and half per cent.	... ...	114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills 1	do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	" 225
Carolas..	" 290
Mexican Dollars ..	" 220
German Crowns ..	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces..	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-3
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21ST JULY.
Per Candy.

Oomrawuttee }	New	230 to 235
Akote..		232 to 235
Broach... }		250 to 252
Dhollera..		
Bhownuggur }		215 to 230
Veeravul..		228 to 230
Vingorla..		245 to 247
Dharwar Sawginned		
Khandeish.. }		228 to 230
Barsee		

Ready Sales ... ... 270 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JULY 15.

Government Securities.—Several sales of 4 per cents. were effected to-day, all at Rs. 5-8 discount. In 5 per cents. of 1856-57, one small sum sold at Rs. 9-8, and several larger amounts at Rs. 9-10 premium. A purchase of 5½ per cents. took place at Rs. 15-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares were bought for an order at Rs. 1,750.

National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 133.

3 Shares in the Goosery Cotton Mills Co. sold at Rs. 205 each.

A transaction in Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares was reported, late this afternoon, at Rs 315; there are buyers at this price.

CALCUTTA FREIGHT MARKET.

(*Englishman, July 16.*)

Since the departure of the last Bombay Mail, a large business has been done in Seeds at £2-7-6 and £2-8-9 per ton for London, and in Jute at £2-7-6 per ton for shipment on notice, and £2-10 per ton for ready shipment. Rice has been placed at £1-7-8 per ton. For Liverpool the rates have ruled rather lower. £2-5 per ton for Linseed, and £2-2-6 per ton for Jute. Cotton is very scarce; and Dead Weight for both ports is obtainable only at a further reduction in the rate.

QUOTATIONS.

For London ...	Seeds ...	£2 6 3 per ton
" ...	Jute ...	£2 5 0 "
" ..	Rice ..	£1 2 6 "
" ..	Poppy Seed ..	£2 15 0 "
" ..	Cotton ..	£2 15 0 "
For Liverpool ..	Seeds ..	£2 5 0 "
" ..	Jute ..	£2 2 6 "
" ..	Rice ..	£1 2 6 "
" ..	Cotton ..	£2 15 0 "
For New York ...	Seeds ..	$9 to $9¼ "
" ..	Mt. Goods ...	$9 "
For Mauritius ..	Rs. 1 0 0 to Rs. 1 4	per bag
For Colombo ..	Rs. 1 1 0 to Rs. 1 2	"
For Bombay ...	Rs. 17 0 0 to Rs. 18 0	per ton
For Dundee ..	Jute ..	£2 10 0 "
For the Clyde ..	" ..	£2 5 0 "

ENGAGEMENTS.

For London.—"City of Dublin," 200 tons Rice at £1-7-6 per ton, 300 tons Linseed at £2-8-9 per ton, and 300 tons Jute at £2-7-6 per ton. "Tantallon Castle," 350 tons Rice at £1-7 6, 300 tons Linseed at £2-8-9, and 400 tons Jute at £2-7-6 per ton. "Bengal," 250 tons Rice at £1-7-6, 200 tons Linseed at £2-8-9, and 400 tons Jute at £2-7-3 per ton. "Benledi," 400 tons Jute at £2-7-6 per ton. "Mooresfort," 500 tons Jute at £2-7-6 per ton. "Victory," 500 tons Jute (ready shipment) at £2-10 per ton, 100 tons Turmeric at £3-17-6 per ton. "Forfarshire," 400 tons Jute a £2-7-6 per ton. "Knight Bachelor," 400 tons Jute at £2-7-6 per ton. "City of Benares," 100 tons Linseed at £2-12-6 per ton. "Lightning, 100 tons Rice at £1-2-6 per ton, 400 tons Jute at £2-5 and 100 tons Rape Seed at £2-10 per ton. "Ravenscraig" 200 tons Linseed at £2-6-3, 200 tons Jute at £2-5, and 50 tons Poppy Seed at £2-15 per ton.

For Liverpool.—"Aboukir," 1,500 to 2,000 barrels of Tamarind and Molasses at £3-10 per ton. "Wayfarer," 550 tons Jute at £2-2-6 per ton, 100 tons Rice at £1-5 per ton. "Clydesdale," 400 tons Jute at £1-15, and 200 tons Linseed at £2-15 per ton.

For the United States.—"Timour," 1381 tons, Colonial-built ship, 1,500 tons of Linseed at $7½ per ton, balance Measurement Goods at the same rate. "Hannibal" iron ship, 200 tons Linseed at $10½ per ton. The ship is to arrive.

For Bombay.—"Leaping Water" 1174 tons, Colonial built ship, Dead Weight at Rs. 14 per ton, and ½ Light Freight at Rs. 10 per ton.

For Colombo.—"Canning," 899 tons, a full cargo of Rice, at Rs. 1-2 per bag

For China.—"River Eden," 508 tons, Iron, a Cargo of Cotton, at Rs. 4-11 per bale.

Ships not fixed.—"Aldershot" 1312 tons, "Athena" 426 tons, "British Prince" 1210 tons, "Martha Jackson," 502 tons, "James Vinicombe 679 tons, "Oriana" 997 tons, "Persian Empire" 1532 tons, "Jeanie Douglas" 4167 tons "Indi" 911 tons, "West" 998 tons, "Saint Monan" 1468 tons, "Euterpe" 1197 tons, "Benton" 952 tons, "Cumberland" 931 tons, "Wolfville" 1125 tons, "Glendower" 790 tons, "Pride of Canada" 955 tons, "Cholula" 1066 tons, "Ashgrove" 1365 tons, "John Elliott" 1198 tons, "Hindostan" 463 tons, "Varuna" 1318 tons, "Sumatra" 773 tons, "Zafire," Josiah L. Hale" 698 tons, "Trafalgar" 1178 tons, "Ellen Stewart" 1609 tons, "James Russell" 768 tons, "Ulcoats" 671 tons, "Nicobar" 800 tons, "Latona" 1039 tons, "Vancouver" 1065 tons, "Chieftain" 1311 tons, "Middlesex" 119 tons, "Legion of Honour" 1419 tons. "Green Jacket" 1038 tons, "Bordeaux," Victoria Cross" 898 tons, "Waterloo" 1000 tons, "Ganges" 1185 tons, "Kirkham" 1061 tons, "Wennington" 66 tons, "Rangoon" 1186 tons.

For London.—"William Lindsay" 959 tons, "Knight Companion" 1421 tons, "Eurydice" 1152 tons, "Roman Empire" 1542 tons, "City of Benares" 1187 tons, "Victory" 1198 tons, "Star of Denmark" 998 tons, "Magnificent" 1283 tons, "Pembroke Castle" 1171 tons, "Mofussilite" 1001 tons, "Challenge" 124 tons, "Edith Moore" 1419 tons, "Punjab" 813 tons, "Portia" 1453 tons, "Benledi" 1061 tons, "Mooresfort" 1184 tons, "Forfarshire" 1238 tons, "City of Dublin" 813 tons, "Bengal" 1296 tons, "Knight Bachelor" 1490 tons, "Tantallon Castle"—tons, "Ravenscraig" 1263 tons, "Lightning" 1206 tons.

For Liverpool.—"Red Gauntlet" 1073 tons, "Bengollyum", 1155 tons, "Bolton Abbey" 1196 tons, "Bowfell 1002 tons "Florence Nightingale" 1362 tons, "Victoria Nyanza" 1022 tons, "Aboukir" 918 tons, "Clydesdale 1354 tons, "Wayfarer" 1321 tons, "Gavin Steel" 1100 tons. CARRINGTON & Co., 4, Clive Street.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Gunton, Lieutenant, 96th Regiment, Transport Train, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Thompson, Captain, 3rd Madras Cavalry, on sick certificate, to England.
Wood, Captain, 91st Highlanders, on sick certificate, to England
Strettell, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment, Transport Train, on duty, to Punjaub.
Scott, Major, Superintendent of Police of Ahmedabad, on furlough, to England.
Currie, or Deputy Inspector General Medl. Dept. on duty, to England.
Ellis, Captain, R. A., on medical certificate, to England.
Collins, Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Poona.
Waghorn, Staff Assistant Surgeon, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, on duty, to Aden.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST JULY.

London....Cotton....	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.	
Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.	do.
Liverpool...Cotton....	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 12s. 6d.	do.
Seeds	£0 12s. 6d.	to £0 15s. 0d.	
Overland..Cotton....	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet	
China ....Cotton....	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.	
Mauritius .Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.	

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 21	Penang (s)	Taunton	Bussora, July 5.
	Armenian (s)	Miller.........	Kurrachee, July 18.
	Hindoostan	Hill	Calcutta, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 21	North Wind	Currie	Rangoon.
	Twilight	Angel	Hongkong.
	John Bright......	Marquard ..	Havre.
	Arabia (s)........	Balantine....	Kurrachee.
	India (s)	Templeton ..	Kurrachee.
	Sumatra (s)......	Browne	Aden and Suez.

The ship *Cutch Merchant*, Gray, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Nadesda*, to Point de Galle.
Ship *Lord Palmerston*, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING.

(*Englishman, July 15.*)

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of to-day announced the arrivals of the Steamer "Mahratta," A. Scott, Madras 7th July, Masulipatam 9th, Coconada 10th, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam 11th; and Ships "Castine," "Victoria" Cross, and "Dauntless."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Apply to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED, by "TIMOUR," from London, all in prime condition, a small consignment of Hams, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, Tripe, Tobacco, Tapioca, Maccaroni, Arrowroot, Vermicelli, Dessicated Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Bottled Beer, &c. Apply to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

THE PROPERTY at Malabar Hill, ADVERTISED FOR SALE on the 22nd July, has been POSTPONED to 1ST AUGUST.
HEERALALL & Co.

THE PARTNERSHIP which existed between MOOLJEE LUKHUMSEY, VEERAM LUCKUMSEY, and the undersigned CEASED, on the 9TH INSTANT. All persons are warned against paying to him any money or transacting any business on our account after this notice, and if they do so it will be at their own risk.
LELADER LUKUMSEY & Co.
Bombay, 21st July 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, 80 tons of good clean TALLOW, deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of 6 to 8 tons monthly, the first delivery to be made during the first week in September next.
Sealed Tenders with Samples will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 15th September next.
Cash Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract.
The Stores Office, Byculla, 21st July 1868.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Reclamation of about 20 acres of the foreshore in front of the Old Clare Bunder. Printed Forms of Tender and Specification may be had at Mr. Ormiston's Office (on payment of Rs. 5) and which are to be lodged with Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on or before MONDAY the 3rd August.
Elphinstone Bunder, 22nd July 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between me and DHUNBAI, widow of the late Leeladhur Luckumsey, PUDUMSEY LUCKUMSEY, BHIMJEE PUSSAIA, LALLJEE SHAMJEE, KESSOWJEE HUNSRAZ, VEELJEE DEWRAZ, JETHA SOUZPALL and VEERUM LUCKUMSEY, trading under the Firm of LEELADHUR LUCKUMSEY & Co., has this day terminated, so far as my interest therein is concerned.—Dated this 21st day of July 1868.
MOOLJEE LUCKUMSEY.

J. SIGG & Co.'s ESTATE.—NOTICE.—CREDITORS in the above Estate are hereby required to furnish to the Trustees STATEMENTS of their CLAIMS within twenty days from the date hereof; and DEBTORS to the Estate are hereby required to PAY forthwith to the Trustees the AMOUNTS for which they are INDEBTED to the Estate.
R. AHLERS, G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.
6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th July 1868.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, just arrived per Ships "LADY MACDONALD," "MARATHON" and "CITY OF NANKIN"—

Best Jules Mumm & Co.'s Champagne Qts. per doz.		Rs. 34 0
" " "	Pts.	" 17 0
" Guinness's Stout in Quarts		" 5 8
" " " "		" 3 8
" Dinner Sherry Wine, per doz. pints		" 18 0
" Old Tom Gin by Crabbie & Co. in	Qts.	" 15 0
" " "	Pts.	" 8 0
" Jamaica Rum "	Qts.	" 18 0
" Ginger Wine "		" 15 0

Apply to MR. DHUNJEEBHOY, at Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, No. 1, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency will receive SEALED TENDERS up to 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY the 25th instant, for the immediate supply of the undermentioned articles:—
(12) TWELVE IRON SAFES. They should be capable of holding 10,000 or 12,000 Rupees, and be of a good substantial description.
Dealers can tender for any number of the above.
A Cash Deposit of ten per cent. calculated on the cost of the Safes at the tendered rates should accompany each tender, which deposit will be forfeited in the event of the Safes not being supplied within the time stated in the tender.
No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 21st July 1868.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Church Lane, on MONDAY the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., when the following business will be transacted:—
1st. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ending 30th April 1868, and to declare a Dividend.
2nd. To elect two Directors for the current year in place of those retiring.
3rd. To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
20th July 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY the 6th August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd July 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI BYEAYE, the widow of the late Burjorjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla, deceased, and BAI MEHERBYE, the widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla, deceased, have given a full discharge and release to the undersigned FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE KENTINWALLA for a certain sum of money paid to each of them by the said FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE KENTINWALLA on or about the 18th day of July 1868 in full satisfaction of all their claims, interest, and inheritance in the Firms of RUTTONJEE FRAMJEE and COMPANY and RUTTONJEE FRAMJEE, SONS, and COMPANY, respectively in Kurrachee and Scinde as the widow of the said Burjorjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla and Hormusjee Ruttonjee Kentinwalla and the Guardians of their Children. All persons are therefore requested to send in their claims on the said Firm to the undersigned or to pay their respective debts to him. The business of the Firm will henceforth be carried on under the name and style of RUTTONJEE FRAMJEE.
The undersigned requests the patronage of his Customers and the Public in general, which has hitherto been given to the said Firm.—Dated this 21st day of July 1868
FRAMJEE RUTTONJEE, Canteenwallah,
or Colabawllah.

THE PRABHU SHRI VENKATESH AND OTHER FUNDS.—The Secretary, Treasurer, Managers and Subscribers of the above Funds are informed that on SATURDAY last, the 18th instant, MR. MOROBA BALKRISTNA DWARKAJEE, *alias* DAJIBA, for the purpose of wasting the monies of the said Funds with fraudulent intent by misrepresentations, has obtained and procured from Govind Shamrao Ranjit a minor signature to a certain document without my knowledge or consent; I therefore give notice and warn the above Officials and Subscribers not to dispose of or otherwise use the Government Promissory Notes belonging to the said Funds until after the sanction of the whole body of the Prabhus is obtained in a General Meeting.
Further, Mr. Dajiba will for the part he has played be proceeded against as will be advised.
VENAYAK TATIA RAOJEE,
Guardian of Govind Shamrao.
Dady Sett's Agiary, No. 112, 20th July 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

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Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
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ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

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It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.
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The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1868.

WE regret that we should have given any ground to the *Times of India* for supposing that we had misrepresented its views regarding missionaries in India. But we think that it has slightly misunderstood us, for certainly we agree with almost all it said regarding missionaries yesterday. We hold them to be an immense blessing to the country, and it would be no friend of the people of this country that would diminish their influence as civilizing and humanizing agents. But it is notorious that they so act not for the sake of civilization and humanity, pure and undefiled, but to "win souls to Christ," as it is phrased; that is for the sake of making men believe, not in the Gospel of Christ, but of Augustin, or Gregory the Great, or Calvin; that Presbyterians only, or Anglicans only, or Catholics only possess the Truth, and that everybody else but those belonging to any one of these great sects, as the case may be, shall be eternally damned. Now it is this doctrine, taught from different stand-points by the different so-called Christian missionaries, and all of doctrine that goes before it as cause, and after it as effect, that we object to, *in toto*, in missionaries; and not at all to missionaries themselves, who, as a class, are far better men than the doctrines they teach in blind faithless Faith. Then their Faith is repugnant to the natives of this country, simply because it is not their Faith. And so the British Government, in the interest of public order, has made it law, that neither Hindooism nor Christianity shall set up for the exclusive religion of India, and that its subjects shall be free to believe in whatever absurdities and blasphemies they may choose, with regard to matters of which they cannot know anything, and which concern no one, and are called matters of Faith. This is what those who must needs put up with it, euphuistically call "religious liberty"; its meaning being simply to restrain "religion," as it is called, but rather *Faith*, (so far as can be possible with Faith,) within moral limits, and law, and decency. The intention of Government is clear: and when any Government officer allows himself to be advertized as a member of a Society for Propagating the Gospel, and both Messrs. Chatfield and Birdwood are daily advertized as members of the Society for Propagating the Gospel of Laud, they act against the spirit of the Government of the country, and debar themselves from all public offices in which the suspicion of a sectarian bias in the incumbent, would excite the resentment of the people of this country. It would be positively injurious to the cause of education to allow men with such a bias to "direct" it. It would destroy utterly the faith of the people in the education supplied by Government. It is for the Missionaries voluntarily and independently to forward their own religion. The public head of the Government Educational system cannot, dare not, be allied with a propagandist body, if the people are to be instructed. In short, we hold that the *Times of India* is inconsistent in holding that Christianity is a good thing to possess oneself, and a good thing for others to possess,—and it holds it to be an infinitely good thing for all to possess, both for this world and eternity—and yet that the Government of 200,000,000 of immortal souls should be indifferent, and in its indifference, therefore, hostile to it, as if it were indeed an evil thing. Is this not a most inconsistent position to attempt to hold? Our contemporary should either agree with the *Friend of India*, and the *Bombay Guardian*, or with us. True religion is one with morality and enlightenment, and every effort of every sound Government is to promote morality and enlightenment. It is the great reason for the existence of a Government, and no Government can last but in recognizing this. What through all our yearly reforms of law, through our Law Courts, and through such Commissions, as that on the Bank of Bombay, are Government seeking but the public enlightenment and morality; but to proselytize the public to religion. What else is our contemporary seeking by its very existence, and in virture of what else could it exist for another day, but this great end. But no false religon, no faith can be worked. Rome has tried with single-eyed sincerity, honesty, and zeal to propagate its Christianity through the State, has made its Faith the basis of its polity, and has failed. Islam has tried it and has failed. The Brahmins tried it and failed. Because, you cannot work a lie.

LORD ELCHO, in his Speech in the House of Commons on the remodelling of the army, of which we have a report by the last mail, missed the only remedy which will restore England to her legitimate place among the nations of Europe, as a great military and moral power. Whether it consorts with English ideas and usages or not, whether it is "popular" or not, there is no remedy that will give to England her lawful influence as one of the leading powers of the world except the nationalising of the army in the sense of making every man a soldier. It will come to this sooner or later. Vested interests, narrowness of intellect, prejudices, and stupidity may all combine for a time under specious garbs to delay so great a consummation; but we believe the day is not far distant when to be drilled in the necessary means of defending one's country will be acknowledged as the first duty of every citizen, and enforced accordingly. There is no greater delusion than the notion entertained in many quarters that to instruct every man in military drill would, because it must necessarily be more or less compulsory, be a violation of the spirit of the British constitution. The violation cannot lie in the compulsoriness of the instruction; if it does, is taxation not also opposed to the genius of the same constitution? Why should not that also be voluntary? And were it free to the masses to pay or withhold as they pleased, would not the majority prefer to keep their pockets buttoned tightly up? We are outliving the notion that it is the duty of the people to do all the government, and of the Government to do nothing. If it is hateful to the spirit of the British constitution to train every man to arms, then the movement which is now gaining ground in England to establish a system of compulsory education, by which every child throughout the length and breadth of the land shall receive a due amount of instruction is equally obnoxious to it. But no constitution in the world, were it written ten times deep in brass, can overturn the first great duty of every man who owns a fatherland, to be not only willing, but to be prepared, in all the needful or reasonable appliances of his time, to defend its existence and strike for its honour. It is disgusting that men should set up a paper constitution as an irrefragable law of nature; and to stick with blind infatuation by that, when the temper and progress of the times are calling upon us with a hundred voices to consider our ways. What value has an Act of Parliament or a theory of a constitution, or twenty such, in the presence of a question of this kind? Simply no value at all. They are so much waste paper merely to be brushed aside, for it is the duty of every age to expand its institutions so as to adapt them to its wants and spirit. No generation has a right to bind its successors to political any more than to religious dogmas. We may take for granted that our forefathers legislated generally up to their lights; there is enough of vigour and self-sacrifice in English history to warrant us in saying so much. But we cannot permit their light to guide us beyond a certain limit, just as the Reformers of 1867 could not submit to be bound down by the political creed of the men of 1832. And looking to the facts which now stare every man in the face, we believe that England, in the matter of the reorganization of the army, has only one way of being true to herself; and that is, in spite of any figment about the constitution, in spite of any phantom of unpopularity, to set about the measure at once on the basis of instructing every able-bodied youth in the country in the means of defending it. Let it not be said that when danger comes, every man will be found with arms in his hand. No doubt it will be so; but it is necessary, first, to restore some balance between England's pretensions and her real power, and second, to fit men beforehand for using the arms they seize in the hour of exigency, with the best and most effective application of the whole national strength.

It is of no moment whatever to say that such means of nationalising the army would be unpopular. It could be made popular in twelve months' time by moral suasion alone if we had a Royal family that was worth its salt. Were the Prince of Wales a man that commanded by his own inherent excellence the genuine overflowing respect and love of the English people, beyond and above the homage that the English people invariably pay to Royalty, he could rouse such a noble fervour in the bosom of the nation that there would be scarcely a lad of twenty years of age who would not acknowledge and submit to the principle we are contending for. Thus, the shortest and simplest road to the accomplishment of the transformation of the army, would seem to be through the present volunteer system, and whenever it is brought about it will probably be by an expansion of that system in a manner which would carry the sympathies of the people along with it. The question of popularity has, however, not much to do with the matter. The present army system is perhaps the most unpopular of all the parts of our social machinery, and yet it exists. It is acknowledged on all hands to have entirely broken down; and in the very teeth of the lessons furnished by the recruiting statistics of every year there is no man of sufficient originality and boldness of mind to go to the bottom of the evil and popularise and nationalise our military institutions. The step in this direction which the battle of Sadowa frightened Parliament into taking is a mere farce, and our army is neither more powerful nor more expansive than before. Even had General Peel's scheme been carried out and a reserve army of 50,000 created, that would after all have been only a tampering with our national necessities. Instead of 50,000 of a reserve army we have not 5,000, and adding this to the 50,000 or 60,000 of the regular home army, England has not at her command *for European purposes* a force equal to any of the third rate powers of Europe. Of General Peel's scheme it may verily be said that England laboured and brought forth a mouse. When France took the remodelling of her army in hand it was far otherwise. The Emperor knew that his opinion in any European controversy would be measured by the strength of his battalions, a principle that England seems incapable of learning. It is only necessary to put side by side the figures that represent the available armed forces of Europe to see what a ridiculous position England occupies—

Russia	1,600,000
Prussia	1,360,000
France	1,200,000
Austria	1,200,000
Italy	900,000
England (Home army)	60,000

and adding the 70,900 militiamen who are neither properly officered nor organized, the military force of England available for continental action is a mere handful of men. These figures show that Russia could throw into the field an army twenty-six times greater than England's whole available European army; Prussia could bring into action an army more than twenty-two times greater than England; and France could call out a force twenty-two times greater than England. These are positively startling differences, which warrant us in asking if this is a state of things that should last. True, we have no frontiers to rectify, our national limits being indisputably defined. But we have a great historical reputation to preserve and transmit to our children. Nor can we guarantee that no dispute will arise in Europe in which our honour or interests will not call upon us to take part, in a very different way than by diplomatic action. To enjoy the most perfect immunity from insult or from anything that would wound the national pride, is by possessing ample means of punishing either summarily. But, above all, the perennial Eastern question still smoulders like a volcano, and there is no European power that has such a vital interest in its solution as England. For that, we must fight even single-handed till we are either victors or struck from our position in the European commonwealth; and woe-betide us if we have to begin to drill men in the last hour of our need when the Empire is threatened with being broken up into pieces. This is the most vital question of all that at present concerns England; we know none of such supreme magnitude, of such pressing importance. The Irish Church about which such a din and clatter has been raised was chaff compared with it; so is even the question of Education; for the state of the army may one day affect the national existence or honour. What then in the face of such issues as these is to be done? You cannot maintain even your 60,000 men of the home army by the ordinary means of recruiting—that is proved; an extra two-pence a day have not coaxed men out in sufficient numbers—that also is proved; you cannot compete with the labour market—that likewise is proved; some benefit will follow from stopping purchase in the army, but for the purpose of giving England the military weapon she needs, not much. What then is the conclusion? What can it be, but to appeal to the intelligent patriotism of the nation and introduce a scheme that will train every man to arms? It is within the scope of ingenuity to devise means of doing this which will not seriously interfere with the nation's industry. The plan is the only one that will give England the maximum of "potential vigour," and guarantee to her the maximum of legitimate influence; and as Prussia can maintain a larger standing army than we for half what ours costs us, the nationalisation of the English army will be found also to be the cheapest in the end.

THE chief fact of interest in our Afghanistan news is the return of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan to Cabul. He has no doubt seen that he acted rashly in leaving the city. Mahomed Yakoob Khan was pushing on to Ghiznee, and according to the latest accounts was within a few miles of it, and had taken steps to cut off its supplies. The troops in the city, under Mahomed Surwur Khan, had not ventured into the open field. In consequence of disturbances among the Kohistanees, the road between Cabul and Jellalabad is at present impracticable for traffic. A similar state of things seems to have existed on the other side of Afghanistan, owing to recent events in the Khanate of Bokhara. To this circumstance the scantiness of news from Bokhara is attributed.

THE Commissioner and Superintendent of Revenue Survey at Rutnagherry and Tanna, in the Bombay Presidency, has submitted a proposition to the Government of Bombay to appoint an Assistant Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem, and to increase his establishment at an additional cost of about Rs. 1000 a month. The Governor-General in Council is said to have sanctioned the proposition, with certain modifications.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army has, for information and guidance, caused the following letter, addressed by the Government of India to that of Bombay on January 4th, 1865, to be published:—

With reference to your letter No. 341, dated 31st January 1863, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the question of providing passage home for indigent Europeans, whether they have been formerly soldiers or nor appears one for the Civil Department of the State to determine; and that the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council considers that it would not be wise to encourage the already too frequent determination to remain in India, without any distinct idea how they are to support themselves, which reduces so many discharged men to indigence, by holding out to them the prospect of rations and a free passage home whenever they may desire it. But His Excellency in Council concurs with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India thinking that passages might be specially granted in the Military Department by the Government of the three Presidencies, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to men of certified good character who may have remained in India, after completing their first term of service and fallen into distress owing to failing health or inability to obtain employment and not in consequence of their own vices or unsteadiness; and the course will accordingly be in future adopted in this Presidency.

THE *Friend of India* says—So many newspapers and English agents are now in the pay, direct or indirect, of native chiefs and yet do not acknowledge the fact, thus implicitly claiming to be disinterested advocates, that we rejoice to see the Bombay *Times* republishing Burke's eloquent defence of paid advocates in the cause of distress. In answer to Dundas, Burke said—"If he had not forgotten in his present occupation every principle which ought to have guided him, and I hope did guide him, in his late profession, he would have known that he who takes a fee for pleading the cause of distress against power, and manfully performs the duty he has assumed, receives an honourable recompense for a virtuous service." Unfortunately the many newspapers and advocates to whom we refer find it for their interest not to acknowledge that they are paid, and so far from pleading the cause of distress against power, they agitate in the interests of power and sensuality against the distressed.

A LETTER from Jubbulpore informs us that cholera has disappeared from that station.—*Mofussilite.*

AT a meeting of Directors of the Bank of Madras on the 14th inst. the rates of interest and discount were reduced one per cent. all round.

THE following letter about Dr. Boustead and his famous "bags" appears in the "Sindian":—

"I regret very much indeed to see, both in the *Sind News* of to-day, and in a former issue, articles casting a doubt on the veracity of one of the most honorable men who ever served in Sind—I allude to Dr. Boustead of the Belooch Battalion. That he did shoot four elephants I can vouch for. While I was in charge of the Commissariat Depot at Sooroo, in the Shoho country, Dr. Boustead came to me and drew five days' rations. I was surprised at the demand, and asked if he was going to the front. He replied that he was not but that having heard that there were a number of elephants about 10 miles from Sooroo, he had determined to go out, and bag one if possible. I laughed at this, and the Doctor declared that he was not joking. Two days afterwards Dr. Boustead returned, and, when asked what sport he had had, he declared that he had shot four elephants. That he did so, I know for a fact; for I was desired by him to supply Shohos to proceed to the place where he had shot the wild elephants, for the purpose of bringing in their tusks, and the men were engaged by me accordingly for that purpose. As to your Bombay contemporary's "Special Correspondent," I have only to add that six elephants were shot belonging to Government, but when they were, Dr. Boustead was 300 miles away. I am, Sir, yours truly, PREAKHON, late Head Qrs. Brigade A. F. F.—Kurrachee, 13th July 1868.

THE "Sindian" publishes the following from a correspondent at Shikarpore, in regard to the state to which the inundation has reduced the road to Jacobabad:—"A great many people perform dry-shod a circuit of 75 miles by the Larkhana road via Dhutta Dhera. But those who take the direct route have to meet with stiff obstacles. These begin at a bund, a quarter of a mile from Loodra, the first village beyond Shikarpoor. The water is here half a mile wide, the current swift and dangerous, and boats are indispensable. Once across, the traveller has about a mile and a half of dry land under foot, when he comes to the edge of a tremendous gap which the torrent has torn through the bunded highway. Here he must take to navigation again, but if he neglected to row out for nearly a quarter of a mile to avoid the force of the current rushing towards and through the 'cut,' he is sure to come to grief and most probably to a watery grave. After that, the road is clear until within a quarter of a mile of Sultan-he-Gote, where, if he does not get to the place before sunset, he must halt for the night, because beyond lies a sheet of water, here waist and there knee deep, spreading as far as Hummow which he ought to be thankful to reach in safety. Yet, in spite of all these difficulties and dangers, many are to be found who will brave them rather than go round by Larkhana and be four or five days on the road, at a cost of 14 or 15 Rupees."

THE "Englishman" "thinks the Government of Bengal might take some measures to ascertain the actual facts, in relation to the sufferings undergone by the pilgrims who flocked into Pooree, during the heavy rainfall of June. Along every road leading to the sacred shrine there thronged hundreds of pilgrims, until even before the bad weather set in, but not till too late for all practical purposes, the local Government gave notice that intending pilgrims had better stay at home. The price of food rose to almost famine rates, sickness broke out, and finally the town and its environs, together with all the country traversed by the pilgrims, were visited by an unprecedented fall of rain. As usual the results will be ignored or buried in the limbo of officialism. The truth leaks out by driblets. We are told one day of the severe sufferings undergone by the pilgrims, of the fatal character of the sickness visiting them, and on another that the townsmen have suffered more heavily than the pilgrims. All this is anything but cheering after the experience of the Orissa famine, and to make matters worse, we now hear that the mortality in the neighbourhood of Pooree by floods has been about one thousand, and from cholera about thirteen hundred. Mr. Grey would do well to put the whole truth, as regards the recent fair at Juggernath, before the public without delay."

THE part of the 24 Pergunnahs, where the crops have been wholly destroyed, is in a condition to excite apprehension as to what the people can do to sustain themselves. The rice is principally a "bunani" or broadcast crop, and the hope that the "roalli" or planted crop could be made to supply young plants for the land, where the first broad-cast crop was destroyed, appears to be a vain hope. The Government has come fully to know this fact, but what is to be done is the difficulty, and meanwhile the condition of many villages is becoming serious. Several families are known to have left their houses and what little they possessed and gone off in search of the means of living. So far as this indicates an effort on the part of the people to help themselves it is good, but as indicative of the present and prospective state of the southern part of the 24 Pergunnahs, it tells no very pleasant tale. And it is well known that families, driven by poverty and want from their native villages, have to dwell in the most miserable huts wherever they go. A few leaves tied on a few rough sticks to be the "home" of husband, wife, and children for months, until the means can be collected and ground rented for a decent mud-walled hut. The result is generally death to one or more members of each migrating family. So that this beginning of an exodus, within twenty miles of Government House, has a dark side to it, and should be closely looked after.—*Indian Daily News.*

DR. CAYLEY reached Ladak on 22nd May last, and two days afterwards opened the dispensary. The season was, however, against the success of the institution, as the people were engaged in the labors of cultivation. No news had been received during the winter from Yarkand or Eastern Turkistan. On the opening of the route two merchants who had wintered at Ladak, resumed their journey. The new Wuzeer, Syud Ali Akbar, sent messengers with these men with orders to return with news as speedily as possible. The winter had been unusually severe. Dr. Cayley found the ground deeply covered with snow from Sonaway in Cashmere to a place called Dias, a distance of four marches. The Doctor's servants suffered much from the snow and cold, many of them having been attacked by snow-blindness. At all the villages along the route the sick flocked to the Doctor for treatment. Dr. Cayley is of opinion that the severe winter will result in ultimate good, as the heavy falls of snow will keep up during the summer an unfailing supply of water in all the streams, and so add greatly to the prospects of the crops. All along the route also the Doctor heard favorable reports of the new Wuzeer, and on his arrival at Ladak had reason to believe they were well-founded. The Maharajah of Cashmere has given his officers at Ladak most positive orders to defer to Dr. Cayley's instructions, and to carry out the recent agreement as to Customs' duties. Of course, whilst seeing that this agreement is adhered to, the Doctor as British Agent, will refrain as far as possible from any interferance with the duties of the native officials. Teas from Kangra and China sent to Ladak last year were all exported to Yarkand. Tea from Bombay and Calcutta is being used in Cashmere, where brick tea was selling at five rupees per pound. The same tea was selling in Ladak for rupees three per pound.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

THIS is the season of drills and field days. Aldershot is all alive, and Hyde Park is not less the scene of activity. The "Devil's Own" have had a field day with the Regulars, falling in on the left of the line. Lord Elcho's London Scottish may be seen practising what is called the new drill in front of Knightsbridge barracks any fine Saturday at eventide. We have had a great Volunteer review by Queen Victoria in Windsor Forest, marred by want of punctuality on the part of a Railway Company, and want of conduct on the part of some Volunteer corps deserted by their officers, and left for hours without food and water. But, except in the Volunteers, I do not see that any changes are being made in drill to meet the new requirements of warfare. The French, on the other hand, both at Chalons and Paris, are teaching their young men how to throw up cover, and testing new modes of getting at and keeping off an enemy. Some people think that the appointment of Prince Arthur to a commission in the Royal Engineers indicates a rush of favour towards that arm of the service, and an appreciation of its transcendant uses in coming campaigns; but there is not anywhere a symptom that any serious changes will be made. Big guns have been thundering at Shoeburyness, smashing all kinds of iron defences at short ranges, and orators have been delivering speeches in Parliament on the defects in our system of organization, but with very little, if any, effect. No one has the pluck to propose a modified conscription, because it would interfere with the purchase system, the balance of political power, the domination of the Horse Guards and other delights. No one, in short, sets to work with the object of getting the best possible army and establishment for all purposes, but the best that is consistent with the preservation of a great many things which are not military at all. In the meantime we maunder on with military arrangements the least calculated either to sustain a foreign war, or provide an adequate security from invasion. The debate in the House of Commons was wholly profitless and need not be read by mortal man.

The scandal touching Captain Brooke, of the Staff College, arose out of pecuniary transactions between himself and Captain Peel, late of the 11th Hussars. In the course of correspondence, Peel used a word which he withdrew when requested to do so by the authorities and a "friend" in whose hands he had placed himself; but Captain Brooke declined to withdraw expressions he had employed, and consequently he was arrested and reprimanded. According to Sir John Pakington, who was questioned last night in the House of Commons, the dispute which took place between Captain Brooke and Captain Peel had relation entirely to transactions of a private nature; but the consequence of that dispute was that Captain Brooke was led to use language of such great impropriety that, when it was brought before His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness considered that he must make it the subject of reprimand, and he might add that he (Sir J. Pakington) thought the course taken was the mildest that could have been adopted. Further than that he did not feel called upon to go into the matter. It is understood by those best informed that Captain Brooke was wholly in the wrong; and the authorities insist that they broke no regulations by keeping Brooke under arrest without bringing him to trial. The whole affair is ludicrously trivial, and need never have come before the public.

The Government, I understand, are quite ready to confer a peerage on Sir Robert Napier, and he is quite ready to accept the honour. Nothing, however, has been announced on the subject, because, oddly enough, there are "difficulties" to be got over, personal difficulties of a peculiar kind. It seems to be thought that Sir Robert cannot be made a Peer unless not only Sir John Lawrence obtains the dignity, but—Sir Hope Grant also! Now, the public here in England know the name of John Lawrence pretty well in connexion with the sepoy mutiny, as well as the Governor Generalship of India, and his promotion would be popular. But, although Sir Hope Grant is a highly respectable officer, he has no sort of claim to be a Peer. My informant tells me that the Hope Grant obstacle may be removed, but you may assume, I think, that if Napier is made a Peer, your Viceroy will have to select a title also.

The 4th and 33rd and some of the released captives from Abyssinia have landed. The 33rd has been inspected, and some of the men have already been seen in the streets of London. Mr. Rassam was at a King's College celebration last night, and of course had to make a speech. Oddly enough the despatch from Sir Robert Napier recommending officers to the notice of the Government has not yet come to hand, and hence the delay in moving the thanks of Parliament.

The New Zealand officers have begun to ask in Parliament for a "decoration;" they say that if the Abyssinians deserve rewards, so do the New Zealanders. Bhootan will be next in the field.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

27th June.—The following letter from the camp Ghiznee was received at Cabul this day:—"When in the last encounter General Fatteh Mahomed Khan, Sirdar Mahomed Aslum Khan, and Arsalla Khan Jeharkhyle occupied the fort of Gurdaiz, in the vicinity of Lah Gurh, and the three battalions of infantry, two detachments of cavalry, with a park of artillery, deserted the side of Surwar Khan and joined the main body of Ameer Shere Ally Khan's troops, all the Chiefs and Khans of Lah Gurh waited on Futteh Mahomed Khan and paid him their respects and homage. The news of this disloyalty on the part of the Lah Gurh chiefs reaching Azim Khan in his camp Deh Boria, he wrote letters to them censuring their treacherous conduct and threatening to inflict a deserved punishment on them. This has, however, been to no avail, as the chiefs have openly declared for the Ameer Shere Ally Khan, and have the forces of that Ameer for their defence in case Azim Khan adopts any warlike measures against them.

BOKHARA NEWS.

Letters containing news from Bokhara used hitherto to be written from Turkistan and forwarded to Cabul via Balkh and Khiva. Since the news of the reported capture of Bokhara by the Russians reached Cabul, no kafilah or caravan has arrived at Cabul from Bokhara, as the passage between Turkistan and Bokhara has been entirely shut up. Although the kafilahs have not yet arrived—nor are they expected to do so for some time, on account of the disturbed state of the passage—yet some of the Cabul merchants are now in possession of the most authentic accounts from Bokhara. It appears from these accounts that Bokhara was mistakenly named for Samarkand as having been captured by the Russian troops. The whole accounts, therefore, that were given with reference to Bokhara related actually to Samarkand—for instance, the massacre of the city residents for three days, the restoration then of order, &c., &c. A battle was afterwards fought at Noor Atta, but of no material consequence. The real state of affairs at Bokhara now stood as follows. The Russians were at Samarkand and in possession of that city. Samarkand and not Bokhara had fallen in the last advance of the Russian troops. The Shah of Bokhara was alive at Crimna and in possession of Bokhara. His son was at Kurshee. The belief that Bokhara had fallen was universal at Cabul, and the news was communicated, too, to the British Government. With the exception, however, that Samarkand ought to have been mentioned when Bokhara has been named, the whole accounts formerly received are facts. The Shah, after the fight at Noor Atta, sent his Dewan Begi to Dushti Regzan, twenty-one kosses distant from Samarkand, to take some messages to the Russian commander at that place. However opposed the Shah's councillors and advisers may be to the submission to the Russians, it is an unquestionable fact that His Majesty appreciates an alliance with the Russians from the bottom of his heart; and though not openly attached to their cause, he has beyond doubt made the Russians believe that he in reality is. No war is carried on with Bokhara for the present, and should matters settle in peace a Russian cantonment will be raised on the banks of the Oxus as proposed by the Russians long ago.

CABUL NEWS (*continued*).

Atta Mahomed Khan, the vakeel of the British Government, was prohibited to attend the Ameer till ordered to do so. As the Ameer has now left for Ghiznee, he has commenced attending the durbar more than was usual.

28th June.—A letter received from Swat this day contained the following:—"The Akhoond has ordered the Mullicks and Khyles of Boonair to pay the tenth part of all the produce of their land to Feroze Shah for his maintenance. The people are acting in accordance with his instructions." The Kohistanees in the neighbourhood of Jellalabad have disturbed the passage to such a degree, that the way between Cabul and Jellalabad is now perfectly closed. A kafilah, which has paid forty rupees per budraka as duty at Cabul, was now lying at Kurnoo, seven kosses distant from Jellalabad. Sirdar Ahmed Khan, the Cabul Governor, on hearing this ordered letters to be written to the Kohistanee chiefs (reported to have raised the disturbance at the instigation of Sirdars Fatteh Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Aslam Khan) that whoever should be found absent from his residence and known to commit depredations here and there, would have his house seized and be carried with his women and children to Cabul in captivity. It was rumoured in the city this day that the Ameer Azim Khan had not proceeded to the battle-field but *fled* from Cabul to the residence of Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan Kohistanee on the hills. The Ameer was, however, still at Deh Boria, and although he had despatched the troops which he took from Cabul one march further, he had, as reported from his camp, changed his mind and would return to Cabul on even the slightest excuse.

29th June.—At last the Ameer Azim Khan has returned from Deh Boria to Killah Kazee this day. He has also called back his body-guard to the fort, and proposes to remain at Cabul at night, and to proceed to Killah Kazee by daybreak. The cause of his return is stated to be a wish to remove from the minds of the Cabul residents the belief which some of them entertained of his making his flight from Cabul. It was also to manage the affairs of the Jellalabad frontier and for other political reasons. News from Ghiznee stated that the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan and those of Sirdars Fatteh Mahomed Khan and Aslum Khan were lying at a distance of from five to seven kosses distance from Ghiznee. Sirdar Surwar Khan would not come out of the city, although he had strengthened his posts in and around the city. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan was making preparations to lay seige on Ghiznee, while Surwar Khan was making arrangements to defeat his designs. It is hoped the affair at Ghiznee will soon draw to a close, and the moment it does the fate of Cabul shall be decided. At Cabul itself there are no bounds to the alarm throughout the populace. One cannot go out of the Cabul gate after sunset without danger to his life or property. The Kotwall and other officials uselessly try to restore good order. On the other hand Ghilzies, Jeharkhyleans, and the Shinwarees with Asmatoollah Khan their chief, have shut up the passage from Cabul to Jellalabad, and from thence to Lallpoora, to the great inconvenience and trouble of the travellors. Three kossids from Peshawur and five from Cabul were killed in the way only a few days ago.

30th June.—Sahibzadah Goolam Jan Kohistanee has collected a force of one thousand men from the hill tribes for the service of the Ameer. He has been enlisting more men and making every effort to send troops as recruits to Ghiznee since it was heard that many have deserted the cause of Sirdar Surwar Khan and joined the main bodies of either Yakoob Khan at his camp Nanee or of Fatteh Mahomed Khan at Lah Gurh. The following has been received from Sirdar Nasroollah Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, to the address of the Ameer:—"I am collecting troops to oppose Asmatoollah Khan Jeharkhyle to bring him to reason by the force of arms. Syed Kassim, the Kardar at Poosht, in the neighbourhood of Koonair, had, according to my request, despatched two thousand Mahmandees in the direction of Jellalabad for my assistance, when Syed Mahmood, the son of Bahoo Khan, the syed and chief of Koonair, fell upon that force with some four thousand hill men. The Mahmandees were of course defeated and fled. A much reduced number of them has now arrived at Jellalabad; but after all, what should be done to meet the difficulties which face us from all sides?" Sirdar Ahmed Khan, keeping silence in the matter, ordered the letter to be forwarded for orders to the Ameer Azim Khan at Killah Kazee. News received at Cabul from Turkistan stated that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, who could succeed in realizing only twenty-five thousand tillahs at Bokhara from the Meer of Maimanah, has now appointed his men and agents for the realization of the remaining 25,000 tillahs from the Meer. Abdool Rahman Khan was now at Tukhta Pool, and as these are the days for the realization of land revenue, he was collecting money on that account from all his subjects.

1st July.—A kossid who arrived from But Khak this day stated that Asmatoollah Ghilzie, with a body of two thousand men, had plundered and burnt Deh Charbagh, a village seven kosses distant from Jellalabad on the Cabul road. As advised by Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan Kohistanee and others, the Ameer, with his body-guard troops, returned to Cabul from Killah Kazee. He has ordered these troops to locate in the Chaman of Balla Hissar, while he has chosen his own residence in the house of the late Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, close to the Lahoree Gate of the city. When the Ameer reached Cabul reports were received by him to the effect that Sirdar Yakoob Khan was pushing on to Ghiznee with his troops and that he was now a few kosses only distant from the city. Yakoob Khan has so managed that no corn or any sort of provision whatever can find its way to Ghiznee. It was even rumoured that Surwar Khan had shut himself up in the fort of Ghiznee and closed the gates of the city through dread of Yakoob Khan, but this report requires confirmation. The Ameer, on hearing the intelligence, despatched five camel-drivers to Ghiznee to bring authentic news from that place. He at the same time ordered the Moostoufee to write a moorasilah to Surfraz Khan, Governor of Ghiznee, to establish a horse dak from Ghiznee to Cabul for the speedy transmission of news.

2nd July.—News was received from Candahar at Cabul this day to the effect that Ameer Shere Ally Khan had left that city for Khelat with five thousand Candaharee troops. If he arrives direct at Khelat without stopping anywhere in the way, the storm on Cabul will doubtless be most violent. Before his leaving Candahar the Ameer Shere Ally Khan is reported to have remitted all the jageers of the Candaharee Khans and other notables which were conferred upon them in old times by the King Ahmud Shah. This act of generosity has made Shere Ally Khan the most popular at Candahar, where all now pray for his final victory and success. The following petition was received by the Ameer Azim Khan from the Governor of Jellalabad this day:—"The kafilah, which was detained seven kosses distant from Jellalabad, has at last found its way to Peshawur. This was due to the activity on the part of a detachment of my troops, sent to assist the kafilah men, who dispersed the rebels and procured a passage for the kafilah." The Ameer heard this with satisfaction, but he has detained another kafilah for Peshawur at Cabul on account of the unsafety of the passage—which must be admitted. Nothing was heard from the camp Ghiznee to-day.

3rd July.—The following letter from Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan of Turkistan was received by the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan this day:—"Do not leave Cabul under any circumstances, or it will be of the sorest consequences to you. Your mere presence at Cabul is calculated to keep the public quiet and at ease. As Hafizjee, the chief of Kohistan is dead, try all that lies in your power to obtain the good-will of the hill tribes, as they will be of immense use to you on various opportunities. Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan, the chief of Kohistan, is another man of great influence among the Kohistanees, and I think he will assist you in the same way as the lamented Hafizjee used to do." Although not mentioned in this letter, yet news has been received at Cabul to the effect that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, with his naib, Sirdar Abdool Raheem Khan, was proposing to pay a visit to the Russian Governor-General in Turkistan to speak to him as to how the Russian advance on this side of the River Amoo would be practicable. Some say the Sirdar has been called for for this object, and was to leave Tukhta Pool for Amoo, leaving Sirdar Ismail Khan to govern in his stead. Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan has procured another thousand men from the hill tribes. The Ameer has treated all these new troops at the Chaman of the Balla Hissar fort and is sending provisions to Ghiznee with unusual zeal. Nothing more was heard from Ghiznee, but as the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan now approached much nearer to Ghiznee, a most bloody battle was imminent.

PESHAWUR, 13TH JULY.

THE Khyberrees have been fighting among themselves of late. The fighting parties are the Kookee Khyles on the one side, and Feroze Khan, son of Allah Dadkhan, chief of another tribe, on the other. The Kookee Khyles have got one cannon in their possession, while Feroze Khan boasts of two. These men, however, do not much rely on fire-arms, as they have got more command over their own weapons, however rude or uncouth they may be. Slight engagements take place at times with loss of men on both sides.

Sahibzadah Ateekoollah of Cabul has been at Peshawur for some time past. As he had heard of the arrival of Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, son-in-law of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, at Lah Gurh near Ghiznee, he intended to join the Sirdar at once. His friends have, however, prohibited him from joining Fatteh Mahomed Khan at present, as the lives of his sons at present residing at Cabul would then be in danger. This is very true, as Azim Khan would no sooner hear of the Sahibzada's taking refuge with Fatteh Mahomed Khan, then he would put his sons to the sword.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—The Indian reliefs, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," will be carried out this autumn pretty much about the same time as last year. The first infantry regiments to go out in September will be two for Malta, to take the place of the 1st battalion 8th and 1st battalion 14th, which will then go on to India. The 52nd will be one of those regiments, but it is, we believe, uncertain whether the 28th or 48th will be the other. Should it be the former, the latter will go to Gibraltar, taking the place of a regiment, the 75th probably, which will proceed from that garrison to the Straits Settlements. The 62nd, 1st battalion 21st, and 39th regiments will leave Ireland in the order named about the end of the year for India, via Alexandria, the 46th, 91st, and 101st coming home. The five battalions to come home from India in the winter of 1869, are the 90th Light Infantry, 82nd, 1st battalion 23rd Fusiliers, 93rd Highlanders, and 102nd Madras Fusiliers.

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LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 17th July, Noon.

WEEKLY LIVERPOOL COTTON REPORT.

Total sales of Cotton	....	47,000 bales.
Do. do. ,, Surats	...	12,000 ,,
Do. Import of Cotton	....	13,000 ,,
Do. do. ,, Surats	...	8,000 ,,
Do. Stock of Cotton	....	555,000 ,,
Do. do. ,, Surats	...	30,000 ,,

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

LONDON, 17th July, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

The Manchester market is quiet with but little enquiry.

7lbs. Shirtings 8s. 6d.
8¼lb. do. 10s 3d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 1½d.

The ship "Khandeish" has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 18th July, Afternoon.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was flat.

Fair Dhollera 8¾d.

Consols 94½.

4 per cent. Government Securities	...		91
5 do.	do.	do.	... 105¼.
5½ do.	do.	do.	... 109¾.

Exchange on India, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

Total Coin in the Banks of England and France } £70,375,000

Total Notes outstanding ... £75,750,000

BOMBAY.

At high tide yesterday there was a heavy swell on the sea in Back Bay, and at some places the water came right over the parapet wall of the promenade. The wall has been damaged in several parts.

The following additional passengers sailed yesterday per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Sumatra," Captain Browne, to Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Houston.
For Suez.—Mr. G. S. Elsdale and Captain W. Ellis.

The following passengers arrived yesterday per steamer "Penang," Captain Taunton, from Kurrachee:—Mr. Strong, Baron and Baroness Eberstein and friend, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Elsdale.

The official marine inquiry by Mr. Connon and Captain Dixon into the circumstances of the fouling of the steamer "Sakura" with the pilot schooner "Zephyr" on the 10th instant was appointed to be held yesterday afternoon. It was stated, however, that the "Sakura" had gone to Kurrachee, and the Court was therefore adjourned for a week.

We have been requested to state that subscriptions are much wanted for the Fort Police poor-box, on aid from which several poor widows and others almost entirely depend. At present there is nothing in the box, and there are many applications for relief.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs has forwarded a statement to Government, from which it appears that during last month 101,414,859 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,06,35,823, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports.

The Acting Commissioner of Police, Southern Division, reports to the local Government that there were about 100,000 people collected at the Punderpoor "Juttra" (fair), and that the arrangements made for the preservation of order and the prevention of disease breaking out amongst them were attended with the greatest success.

The Acting Sub-Collector of Sholapore reports to Government that during the fortnight ending 30th June there was no rain in the collectorate, and consequently the standing crops were drying up. The weather was temperate in some villages and in others cold. The state of public health was good, except in talooka Kurwalla, where fever prevailed.

Yesterday a Hindoo girl, aged about four years, fell from the window of a house in Bazaar Gate Street. She received severe injuries and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A cart-driver named Janoo Mahomed was engaged on Sunday last by a man named Thomas Pitts to take a quantity of wood from Byculla to Parell. When near Berkley Place some altercation took place between Pitts and the cart-driver; the former pulled the latter out of the cart, and accidentally one of the wheels went over his thigh, and broke it. The cart-man was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and Pitts awaits his trial before a magistrate.

A few days ago a Hindoo lad, aged about fifteen years, named Akoo Narayen, was knocked down by a waggon on the G. I. P. Railway and died on the same day from the injuries sustained. It appears that while the deceased with others was engaged in unloading some trucks of material which were handed over to the contractors for doubling the line a severe storm of wind and rain came on, and the deceased went under one of the trucks for shelter. The trucks were got in motion by the wind and one of them ran over the boy, injuring him so severely that he died on the same day.

Some time in the month of May last a coolee accidentally fell from the Broach Railway bridge and died. The District Magistrate of Surat, in forwarding the inquest report on the body of the man, inquired whether Government Circular, March 20th 1863, was not intended to apply only to deaths in some way caused by, or connected with, the action of railways, remarking that the mere fact that the bridge a man fell off was a railway bridge, or the place in which he died of apoplexy was a railway carriage, appeared no cause for troubling Government with a special report. The Government resolved that the submission of inquest reports in ordinary cases might be dispensed with.

Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Peter Cahill, door-keeper of the Sailors' Home, was charged with assaulting a sailor on Kalbadavee Road. It seemed there had been a fight going on between two men at the Ice Soda Fountain, and that the prosecutor had interfered to stop it in passing but was struck by the prisoner. Cahill was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

In the Fort Police Court on Monday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, James Arthur, ship's officer, was charged with assault and damage to property to the extent of Rs. 20. It seemed that he had got into a buggy, but as the buggywallah told him the horse was tired, prisoner got out and went to the horse in the next buggy and struck the beast till it got frightened and destroyed the vehicle. He was fined Rs. 30, of which Rs. 25 was ordered to be paid to the prosecutor—Mullick Ebram.

Yesterday the inspector of markets appeared before the Chief Magistrate with regard to a detection of diseased meat offered for sale as human food. The person in whose possession the meat had been got was, he said, an old offender, and had promised to attend the Court but was not present. Dr. Hewlett had gone from Bombay and Dr. Lumsdaine had not yet taken his place, so that he could only ask a warrant for the apprehension of the defendant and authority to destroy the carcases of several sheep which he had seized. The Magistrate remarked that he was no great judge of mutton, but he could safely order destruction of the meat before the Court and grant an immediate summons.

Yesterday the Chief Magistrate had a rather original pleader before him in a charge against six of the crew of the transport "Empress" for disobedience. These men refused to return to their ship, saying that it was not a good one and was very leaky. The Magistrate told them they could have a survey if they wished it, but that did their case fail they must pay the expenses. This slightly turned their attention from that defence, and then all kinds of faults were stated. The prisoners were exceedingly loquacious, and as they seemed of every country except England, their regard for the Queen's English was simply frightful. One of them, jet black in colour, and who was most profuse in his abuse of everything, stated in reply to the Magistrate that he came from Demerara, that he would go to prison ere he returned to his ship, and then he would spend a bit of money on a lawyer. His Worship remarked that he had no doubt the prisoners had all been born in Free States, and surely the spokesman must have been travelling with a party of coloured minstrels or he could never speak so much. At any rate they would each go to prison for a month in the meantime, and would see then whether the ship's rations or the dietary of the Bombay prison was most desirable.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould, the Asiatic Bank sued Mahasookram Hemutram for Rs. 1,300, the amount due for calls on shares in the bank held by him. Decree was given for the amount, with interest, and speedy execution. Mr. Pigot appeared for the plaintiffs.

Yesterday in the High Court the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp gave decree in a suit at the instance of the Asiatic Banking Corporation against Jaisingbhoy Hutheesing for Rs. 2,500, with interest and costs, being the amount of call due on 125 shares of that company. Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs.—In another suit at the instance of Ragoo Balloo against Rugoonath Damodhur His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 2,000, the amount of a promissory note, with interest and costs. Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff.—There was no appearance for the defendants in either case.

The administrator and administratrix of the late Cowasjee Hormusjee yesterday brought a suit before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould against Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Sawyer for Rs. 10,193, being interest on a sum of Rs. 60,000 lent to him by Cowasjee at 9 per cent. Mr. Pigot, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said the money had been lent for two years, but that the interest was to be payable monthly. The loan had been granted on 8th September 1866, so that the two years had not yet expired, but as no interest had been paid this suit was brought to recover the accumulated interest from 8th September 1866 till 8th June 1868. The stipulation being that the interest was to be paid monthly, the plaintiffs had added it each month to the principal, and had then calculated the interest monthly on the principal and the added interest. He, however, could not support such a principle of calculation, since there was no stipulation authorising it, but he would ask for the simple interest, which amounted to Rs. 9,450. Decree was granted for this amount, with costs, and 6 per cent. interest till payment.

A summary suit was called before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp in the High Court yesterday at the instance of Charles T. Robinson and others against Govind Girdhur for Rs. 5,052 the amount of the following bills of exchange granted for thirty days each—Rs. 1,346 on 4th November, Rs. 461 on 3rd December 1867, Rs. 1,709 on 10th January, and Rs. 1,404 on 10th February 1868, with interest. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiffs, and as there was no appearance for the defendant, proved the service of the summons, the defendant's handwriting on the bills, and that there had that been none of the principal or interest paid. His Lordship then gave decree for Rs. 5,052 with Rs. 300 of costs.—In a similar case Heerjee Dossa and others sued Ludha Dewjee for Rs. 1,580 with interest, the amount of a London bill dated 3rd January 1868, accepted by defendant on 25th and due on the 31st of that month. There was no appearance for the defendants, so Mr. Dunbar for the plaintiffs proved the summons and the debt, and His Lordship gave decree for Rs. 1,638, being with interest till 4th June, and Rs. 300 of costs.

The "Bombay Educational Record" states that the Elphinstone High School now contains upwards of eight hundred boys.

We are sorry to hear (says the "Indu Prakash") that the Masters of the Elphinstone High School have determined not to repeat this year the experiment initiated by them last year in opening an "Elphinstone High School Boarding Club" for the Mofussil boys coming up to Bombay in November for the Matriculation Examination. We think this determination is much to be regretted, for notwithstanding some grumbling on the part of a very small minority at some arrangements of the Club, there can be no doubt that it rendered a substantial service to those it accommodated, the majority of whom, moreover, we believe, were grateful for the gratuitous and heavy labours of the committee on their behalf. We still hope, in the event of any general expression of desire to continue the Club, that the committee will re-consider their determination.

It is much to be regretted (says the "Bombay Guardian") that the Sailors' Home is located where it is, at the entrance of the native town, compassed by drinking shops. It should be (as was once proposed) somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Cooperage, with an ample compound made pleasant with trees and flowers, and with means of salutary recreation within its own area. It is saddening to see the multitude of seamen traversing the bazaars and finding their way to the dens of infamy in Duncan Road, most of them under the influence of liquor, some of them in a beastly state of intoxication. This very week one was taken out of the Framjee Cowasjee tank, dead, having tumbled in at night; another was picked up dead in the street, the effect of excessive drinking and exposure.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Latest dates of private telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. yesterday were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 18th July.
From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 18th and 20th.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 p.m. of the 20th to 8 p.m. of the 21st July were as follows:—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee.........	13	43	11	43
,, Calcutta via Agra ...	one in		3	50
,, ,, ,, Madras.	72	1	8	15
,, Madras	8	20	2	15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.—21st July.

Kurrachee, 21st, 11 a.m.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; Persian line right to Tabreez; Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 18th July, via Russia 19th July.

STEAMER REPORTS.—21st July.

Kurrachee, 21st, 3 p.m.—Steamer "Mula," and "Nacla," with troops, anchored.

Bushire, 21st, 11 a.m.—Mail Steamer "Governor Higginson" leaving for Lingeh.

Trincomalee, 21st, 4-3 p.m.—H. M.'s ship "Spiteful," from Aden, anchored this day.

THE MARHA MURDER CASE.

In our issue of the 18th ultimo we gave the particulars of a very remarkable case of alleged murder which had been recently tried before Mr. Lloyd, the Session Juge of Poona and a jury, in which four Goozer Banians, inhabitants of the town af Marha, in the Sholapore district, were convicted of the murder of a Chambar of the same place by cutting his throat with a razor, and sentenced to transportation for life. We then stated that the case would shortly be brought before the Judges of the High Court on the Appellate Side, it being the intention of the prisoners' counsel to move for an appeal against the decision of the Session Court, on the ground of misdirection of the jury and other technical pleas. The case was argued before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden at considerable length on the 1st instant, when it was decided that it should be heard on appeal, and the proceedings held before the Poona Session Court were called for. These were forwarded to Bombay by Mr. Lloyd on the 16th instant, and we are informed that the case will be heard on appeal before the full Court on Wednesday the 29th instant.

Mr. White, Barrister-at-Law, and Messrs. Shantaram Narrayen and Row Saheb Wishwanath Narrayen, pleaders of the High Court, argued for the admission of the appeal, which was granted.

THE COLLISION WITH THE OUTER LIGHT SHIP.

SUSPENSION OF THE CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE.

The court for official inquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision of the transport "Humber" with the outer light-ship at Colaba met yesterday for giving decision on the evidence. Mr. Connon, the Chief Magistrate, and Captain Dixon were on the bench, and the former gave the judgment of the Court as under:—

It appears from the evidence produced before us relative to the transport ship "Humber" having fouled the outer light-ship while making for the harbour on the night of the 14th June last, that a fire broke out on board the "Humber" among the soldiers' kit on the afternoon of that day, but it appears to have been extinguished in a very short time. The captain, Mr. Bell, however, urges that he was anxious, considering the number of people on board, including a detachment of cavalry and followers, to enter the harbour with the least possible delay, thinking it possible that the fire might break out again. The Kennery was in sight at 8 p.m. on the 14th. The weather at this time is said to have been hazy, with a six knot breeze under top-sails and foresails. The Colaba light was visible a little after 11 o'clock on the same night, when the "Humber" hove to for a short time during a squall. The squall having cleared away, the outer light-ship was visible, and the "Humber" steered for the light-ship, keeping her about two points on the port bow. Another squall is said to have occurred about one o'clock on the morning of the following day accompanied with rain—the "Humber" at this time being apparently about a mile and a half from the outer light-ship—and when this squall cleared away, the light-ship is stated to have been about two points on the port bow of the "Humber." At this time a heavy sea was setting the "Humber" towards the light-ship. The "Humber" not making much way and the wind also having shifted four points to the southward, her helm was put hard a-port, but she appears to have answered very slowly and she struck the light ship on the port bow soon afterwards, variously stated to have been from eight to fifteen minutes after the squall cleared off. When the "Humber" struck the light-ship it was slack water and the light-ship at this time was riding to the wind. Captain Bell states that he had seen the inner light-ship vessel before he saw the outer light, and that his object in making direct for the outer light was to speak the vessel to ascertain if there was a pilot schooner or steamer at anchor or coming out, for the purpose of leading transports in, as he had been given to understand that such an arrangement had been made by the authorities here. After a careful consideration of all the facts of the case we cannot but think that Captain Bell acted very injudiciously in steering so directly to the outer light ship at night in such unfavourable weather, and we think him especially to blame for having run direct towards the light-ship during a heavy squall—for on the squall clearing away he found himself so close to the light-ship that a collision could not possibly be avoided, and the collision which has given rise this inquiry did occur in about two minutes after the order was given to port the helm, an order good for nothing as the result has shown. Captain Bell is an old shipmaster and appears to have been acquainted with Bombay Harbour for a very long time, he says since 1832, during which time he has frequently visited the port in command of merchant ships. When the harbour lights were seen from the "Humber," the wind was fair for entering the harbour, and Captain Bell states that he was aware that during the South West Monsoon vessels cannot depend on obtaining pilots outside the harbour. The fear which Captain Bell states he felt that the fire that occurred on the afternoon of the 14th might break out again does not appear to have been well founded, and—supposing the contrary to be the case—this fact would not, in our opinion, justify the course pursued by Captain Bell in steering direct for the outer light-ship, as the better plan was for him to enter the harbour with the least possible delay, and he himself states "he did not consider there was anything rash in attempting to come into harbour at night". He did, in fact, bring his vessel into port the same night without a pilot and anchored her in safety. A shipmaster of Captain Bell's long experience should have known that it is very dangerous to approach a light vessel within hailing distance under the circumstances above referred to and in weather like that which he states prevailed when the collision occurred. The Court has arrived at the conclusion, for the reasons above-mentioned, that Captain Bell is solely to blame for the collision forming the subject matter of this investigation, and they regret that they are called upon to perform a painful duty; but they cannot, under all the circumstances, do less than order (subject to confirmation by the Right Hon'ble H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as per letter from the Board of Trade to the Secretary of State for India, dated 27th January 1868) that Captain Bell's certificate of competency be suspended for a period of two months.

PRESENTATION OF A PULPIT GOWN AND CASSOCK TO REV. D. MACPHERSON.

On Saturday afternoon a number of ladies and gentlemen of the St. Andrew's Church congregation met in the church after the usual psalmody practice for the purpose of seeing a handsome pulpit gown and cassock presented to the chaplain, Rev. D. Macpherson, on behalf of the ladies of the congregation. [Press of matter has compelled us to keep over our report till to-day.] Mr. F. A. Spencer was deputed by the ladies to make the presentation, and in doing so he said—The ladies of the congregation have done me the honour to ask me to present, to you, sir, in their name, this pulpit gown and cassock, as a slight token of their regard and esteem for you as their friend and pastor. I need scarcely say how very much pleased and gratified I am in having to present this gift to you, as an expression of good-will on the part of the ladies of the congregation. I am sure every member of the congregation must be pleased with the alterations which have been made in the church, and must allow that these alterations have been great improvements. To you, sir, we are indebted, as a congregation, in a very eminent degree for these improvements; your unceasing interest in the work, and the great trouble and labour which you have undertaken in carrying out the repairs, is known to all the members of the congregation. And the ladies of the congregation, seeing the church as it were in a new dress, have, with their usual keenness of preception, resolved to put their minister in a new dress also; and accordingly they set to work and got up a subscription amongst themselves, the result of which is the gown on the table. I am sure I have only in presenting to you this gown and cassock to express the hope of all here present that you may have many opportunities of usefulness in the high and important duties you have to perform; and in whatever sphere you may be called to, I hope you will have many pleasing associations of your residence in Bombay as a minister. I have now to present to you this gown as a token of the esteem in which you are held by the ladies of the congregation.

Mr. Macpherson, in acknowledging the gift, said—I think you will believe me when I say I feel very much on this occasion the kindness of the ladies in having thus testified their kind and generous feelings. I feel more than I can express my indebtedness for such an expression of feeling. I can assure you that the expression of such kindness cannot fail to stir one up, not only to encourage one, but to make one more true to everything that is right and good, and I hope it will stir me up to endeavour after more usefulness as a minister of the gospel. I can only hope that this handsome gown which the ladies have presented to me will never have a bad sermon preached in it, which I am sure is the best mark of my appreciation of the gift. I do feel more and more—and I take this gift as an expression of a like feeling on your part—that a minister's most important duties are his pulpit duties. These I hope to fulfil more and more faithfully, and I hope this gown will never have to reproach me in any way like this—"It was not to preach a sermon like that in me that the ladies presented me to you." You have kindly alluded to the alterations in the church, for most part of which we are indebted to Government. I feel that these alterations do make the church much more pleasant and much more fitting for the worship of God. You have alluded to my connection with these alterations, but I must take this opportunity of saying that the chief work which I have had to do has been the receiving of suggestions which have been made by many friends, having these suggestions carefully considered, and blending them together and carrying them out when possible. To yourself, Mr. Spencer, and to many friends around me, the congregation is indebted for valuable suggestions, and I am sure the various friends who lent assistance in this matter wish me to mention one gentleman to whom the congregation is above all indebted,—Mr. Morris. In connection with all the architectural improvements on our church, on the mission institution, and in the cemetery, he has spent much time, and given valuable assistance. I feel, sir, that the kind union of the ladies in this matter is very gratifying, apart from its testimony of personal kindly feeling. I think it shows that there is a greater congregational warmth of feeling amongst us, and when I say that I do not mean any narrow and sectarian feeling. The more kind and warm the feeling between children and parents, the more likely they are to act a kindly part to those around them; and I am sure you will agree with me that the more warm the congregational feeling we have amongst us, freed from all bigoted and sectarian element, the more will we be inclined to sympathise with all that is noble around us. I cannot but feel that this is a matter of great importance amongst us, and I take this opportunity of saying that we ought all, as members of a congregation in this heathen land, to feel a special personal responsibility as to our own fellow countrymen. With reference, for instance, to the young men who from time to time come here from home, there are exceptional cases, but as a rule, just as one's personal feelings would be most warm within one's own family circle, so I think Scottish Christian feelings will be best developed within a Scottish congregation. And with reference to many, the experience is that if they once detach themselves from us, they do not attach themselves to any other. I think we ought to consider it our duty as a congregation to extend the hand of kindness in church matters to all who come amongst us. Mr. Macpherson then, after expressing the great indebtedness of the congregation in the matter of psalmody to Mr. G. R. Wilson, to Mr. McCombie (the honorary organist) and to Mr. Duthie, referred to the new organ and anthem-books which had been placed in the church, and intimated that there would be psalmody practice in the church every Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and concluded by pressing upon those present the necessity of practice for the improvement of the psalmody.

FORT POLICE COURT.—21st July.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Theft by a European.—Thomas Andrews, a European seaman, was charged with having on the previous day stolen a cloth coat, valued at Rs. 10, the property of Daniel Birchmore. Prosecutor was a seaman out of work and it seemed that the prisoner had stolen the coat from under his bed. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for two months with hard labour.

Disobedient Sailors.—Benjamin Varge of the ship "Abrolotis" was sentenced to imprisonment for four weeks for wilful disobedience.—The following were also sentenced to imprisonment for one week on a similar charge:—John Conway of the "Talisman," William Dexter of the "Napier," William Scott, Owen Humphreys, James Cunningham, and Charles Morrison of the "British Princess."—Richard Hart, Thomas Cahill, and James McDonald were also sentenced to imprisonment for a fortnight for disobedience.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21st July.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

An Incorrigible Thief.—Abdool Ally, a reputed thief, who had been several times in jail before, was charged with stealing certain ornaments and two pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of rupees forty, and five rupees in cash, belonging to Chootoomeeya Ramtoola, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On Saturday the prosecutor locked the property (before the Court) in a box and went out. On his return home in about two hours he saw police sepoys and others in the house, and found that the things had gone. The accused was arrested on the same day by a police sepoy with the property in his possession. His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the County Jail with hard abour.

Stealing a Sarree.—Arjoon Nuthoo, a native musician, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes, on a charge of stealing a silk saree, of the value of Rs. 12, the property of Koolsum, woman.

Theft.—John Corea, a Portuguese, who was in the habit of stealing umbrellas from the Mazagon Police Court, was charged with the theft of an umbrella, belonging to one Atmaram Pandoorung. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate sentenced him to be imprisoned for fifteen days with hard labour.

Suspected of Theft.—Suttia Thuckoo, a hamal in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, pleaded guilty to a charge of being found in possession of a quantity of cotton and a seer of oil, reasonably suspected of being stolen, and was sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment in the County Jail.

Theft of a Bullock.—Babajee Balkrishna and John Manuel, were seach sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes, for stealing a bullock, of the value of Rs. 25, belonging to one May Pascoal, a Goanese.

An old Offender.—Arjoon Multoo was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise this day loitering at Worlee new bazaar and not giving a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The prisoner admitted the offence, and was sentenced to suffer four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Refusing Boat-hire.—Juma Ramjee was charged with refusing to let his boat for hire, the same being a public conveyance. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RED SEA CABLE TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the article contained in your impression of 28th May, in reference to Col. Goldsmid's pamphlet, wherein he vainly endeavours to prove that the proposed Red Sea cable is unnecessary, and that the general working of the present lines to India is satisfactory.

The whole of his arguments are weak and puerile, and he appears purposely to close his eyes to the great fact that the present routes via Turkey, Russia, and the Persian Gulf have never worked with regularity for any length of time together, and that although more than four years have elapsed since they were opened for traffic the public are more dissatisfied than ever at the constant irregularities that still take place.

The new land line through Prussia and Russia, which is being erected by Messrs. Siemens and Halske, is open to the same political and other objections as the present lines to India.

The success of the Atlantic Telegraph has amply proved the superiority of deep sea cables over land lines, but it appears very difficult to induce the Government to profit by the experience of others. They apparently prefer throwing good money after bad in vainly endeavouring to improve a route which is open to every political and commercial objection and which has up to the present failed in every respect. I am of opinion that the employment of military officers in connection with the Persian Gulf and Indian telegraph lines has been a great mistake, as they can have had no previous experience whatever in the administration and organisation of a telegraphic system. Military officers may have passed a very good examination in electricity at college, but we have had ample proof that such men are utterly incompetent to grasp the details of telegraphy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, the late Director General of Indian Telegraphs, may be instanced as an example of military incapacity in telegraph affairs.

An English line of telegraph has recently been erected thoughout Italy, viz. from Suza on the French frontier, to Modica in Sicily. A new cable has also been laid across the Straits of Messina, and in August next a new deep sea cable will be laid direct from Malta to Alexandria to replace the present defective coast line between these places via Tripoli and Bengazi, which will be taken up. These new lines will be placed in connection with the existing lines between Alexandria and Suez, and eventually with the proposed Red Sea cable to India; and as the whole extent of line from Suza on the French frontier via Malta to Suez will be worked by experienced English clerks, and also be under English management throughout, some degree of regularity, correctness, and rapidity in the transmission of messages may be expected.

There is at present a route to India via Paris, Malta, Alexandria, Gaza, and Diarbekr, which entirely cuts out that portion of the line through Turkey, on which it has been found that the greater part of the irregularities occur; but owing to an unjust prohibition on the part of the Turkish Government it cannot now be used for Indian traffic, although by the returns published it has been proved to be the quickest.

A RESIDENT IN THE EAST.

Alexandria, Egypt, 28th June.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, 15th July.

Rain is keeping off and many are already sufferers thereby. Several plots which began to show the loveliest appearance their holders could wish for are beginning to look arid again. Much of the work that has been done will have to be re-done, and this is the more distressing to those who have to work with borrowed materials. Last evening we were in the fullest hopes of a good wetting, but the clouds cleared away and left us the same disappointed creatures we have been since the 3rd instant.

The gymkhana opened on Friday the 10th. Pigeon-potting was the first of the sports. It is enough to say that, with all the gigantic efforts made to stay their flight, almost the whole of the birds got home unhurt. The next was a steeple-chase. Six horses came to the front. After the start a little iron-grey was the favourite, his first leap was something magnificent, but being worried rather than ridden he fell off. With more of his own way he would most decidedly have come in a better winner than did the unfortunate creature with torn sides and knee. A bullock race ended the evening's sports. It was a tame affair, and few cared to notice it. There is, I believe, a better programme for Friday next. I should like to see some one stepping forward as the soldier's friend and providing some kind of accommodation, temporary as it may be, for the families of respectable men, who, to drive away dull monotony, are not to be blamed in betaking themselves, with other spectators, to the amusing scenes the gymkhana arena affords. It is not very agreeable to see the European woman, as at present, side by side in the throng with the lowest natives.

The residents in town and camp are enjoying a healthy season. The cantonment here is about the cleanest I have yet seen, which reflects the highest credit on Major Westropp, the indefatigable superintendent and magistrate. This officer personally attends to the requirements of the sanitary commission, and is never easy until his establishments are properly at work. He feels it imperative to keep the smallest lane as clean as the most frequented streets; and to this may fairly be ascribed the total absence of sickness in camp beyond a few cases of fever brought on more from exposure. Cantonment magistrates in other station, I perceived, depended too much on line sergeants for the execution of their orders. This is a great evil, and ought to receive a proper remedy from head-quarters. Men appointed line sergeants, on finding themselves so suddenly liberated from barrack discipline, plunge into the most extravagant mode of living, imbibe the worst possible propensities, and unfit themselves for work requiring thought and regularity. When their faults are discovered, their previous good character is brought to weigh in their favour and make their superiors more tolerant than necessary, and this alone has led to many a cantonment being kept in a slovenly state. The course pursued here is different. A man from the battery is appointed to inspect the lines and bazaars twice a day. He is subject to barrack discipline, which keeps him in order, and enables him the more regularly to perform his staff duty.

The jail authorities here have hit upon a new plan of disposing of prison manufactures. Small bodies of prisoners, under the necessary guard, are sent from house to house with varieties from the factory for disposal. Whether the process is attended with any advantage to the jail, it is hard to say without peeping into the records, but I should think the employment of prisoners in this manner is morally objectionable.

From the Kaira collectorate I hear that a man has been shot by a ball intended for one of the grunting tribes. Such accidents are getting too common in India, and ought, I think, to be seriously noticed. From what little I have seen of hunting and shooting exploits, I do believe that beaters are too often ruthlessly exposed to the deadly effects of fire-arms and the merciless attacks of wild beasts. Fire-arms, especially a rifle, cannot be too carefully used at this season of the year in a country populated as is Guzerat, when almost every man is away from his home at work in his fields, tending cattle in wooded lands, hewing wood for home or market consumption, guarding grazing tracts, and utilizing his time in various other ways.

I fear I am late for the railway box.—More anon.

KURRACHEE, 17th July.

There has not been much doing since my last, and beyond a few official changes there is nothing worthy of note. Mr. Havelock, our late Acting Commissioner, has joined the appointment of Revenue Commissioner in the Deccan, and Colonel Merewether, who held the reins of the province for a while once before, when he commanded the Frontier Field Force, has now resumed them, and it is to be hoped he will be allowed uninterruptedly to retain them for the full term. Unfortunately for us the government of the place has been in many hands since the departure of our last "pucka" Commissioner, Mr. Inverarity. People in acting appointments, as a rule, are averse to commencing any important work without being certain of having the satisfaction of seeing it through, and but for this kind of feeling I have no doubt Mr. Havelock would have done a great deal more for the place than he did. Considering all things, however, I think we have much to be thankful for to him, as will be seen by the administration report for the past year now before Government. Colonel Merewether has acquitted himself honourably and creditably in all matters, military, civil, and political, with which he has been entrusted by the Government from the time almost of his joining the service, (for it was not long after that he succeeded to an appointment of trust and responsibility, though a subordinate one in Upper Sind,) up to the present; and there can be hardly room for doubt that with a man of his superior calibre, his intimate knowledge of the ways, manners, and customs of the people of the country, and of the exact relationship which exists between it and the countries bordering on the interior; with, too, his peculiar fitness to treat and deal with it properly, and the many improvements he alone is capable of making from the vast amount of experience gained by him in it; Sind, now second only to the Punjab, might yet be made second to no province on this side of India. This may be saying a great deal, but it is to be hoped there will be a day that will see that "great deal" achieved, and if anybody can attain that end, methinks Colonel Merewether will be the man to make the first step towards it. The province is still in its very infancy, and he will have to work laboriously, but he has displayed an indomitable courage and will, and with these he should be able to surmount and overcome all difficulties. The people of the place expect a great deal from the Colonel; his return to the province, to the governorship of it, has given general satisfaction; he was warmly received in it both by European officials and the leading and influential members of the native community; and I am certain it is the wish of every one, big and small, that he may long continue among them. I may tell you that the Commissioner has sought an early opportunity of making himself known to his subjects, and has invited the Municipal Commissioners, European tradesmen, native members of the mercantile community and of the bar, and all others who may wish to do so, to meet him at Government House this evening. This is but right and proper.

Next to Colonel Merewether comes Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan in official status in the place, but one more beloved and esteemed in the province I do not think there can be. It made many a heart glad to know that he had come here again as Judicial Commissioner, and warm was the welcome he received to these shores. The people of the bar particularly rejoice at his return; they look upon it as the luckiest thing that could have occurred for them, and only regret that he has not been confirmed in the appointment. Major Widdicombe has of course gone back to his substantive appointment as District Judge. His way of doing business may have been attended with good results in a place like Hydrabad, where natives only have to be dealt with; indeed, I believe, the Major was the terror of the place, and really did put a stop to much bribery and corruption which the lower order of Sindhees are peculiarly addicted to; but it was a mistake to have sent him to the Judgeship of Kurrachee, and, if the truth were known, it is the opinion of many that he himself did not wish the change. Mr. Foxton, who acted as District Judge, has been nominated to Jerruck, the first-class division in this collectorate, in the place of Mr. Bolton, lately Judge of the Court of Small Causes, who, though ailing at the time, was sent out into a very unhealthy district, and is consequently now reported to be too ill to do duty.

There is at last some probability of the convenience of the mercantile community being considered in respect to the removal of the Paper Currency office into the new Court House in town, which, if effected, when the Chamber of Commerce first suggested it, would have been the means of a saving. The town was no place for Mr. Gibbon's court, and it is gratifying to know that the error is now about to be corrected, though at the eleventh hour. I should not be suprised after this to hear that the matter has been further thought over, and the Treasury office and the Suddur and District Courts are ordered to change places! I may tell you, in passing, that the Post-office will be removed into the new house—one befitting the important department, adjoining the Mekran Telegraph buildings on the McLeod Road,—on Monday next; and the tumble-down mud and plaster affair, now used for the purpose, will be utilized for the convenience of the residents in camp. There was a most ridiculous picture drawn of our new postmaster the other day by the would-be witty "Tub" of *Our Paper*. It has been condemned from beginning to end by almost every one who knows Mr. Anderson, who, I fancy, has nothing whatever to do with the horse flesh in the service, and who, from what little we have been able to see of him, is a man to be respected.

The transport "Armenia" arrived yesterday with Lieut. Ryves and some 500 muleteers. They marched into camp this morning, and will be detained here until the arrival of Captain Ross, who will take them up country. The 3rd Sind Horse, under the command of Major Dickinson, which arrived here in the transports "India" and "Arabia," left this last night, and will be conveyed to Sukkur by steamer immediately on reaching Kotree. Two vessels have been ordered to be placed in readiness to take up the muleteers expected from Bombay next week, which will be about the last of the batches which passed through Kurrachee *en route* to Abyssinia.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay, dated 30th April, is published in the "Bombay Edcational Record:"—

"The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 9th August, No. 9 of 1867, forwarding fifty copies of the Report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1866-67 and the Resolution of your Excellency's Government thereon, transmitted by the following mail, have been considered by me in Council.

"I would first remark, with reference to the views expressed at the close of the 9th and in the 14th paragraphs of the Resolution of your Excellency in Council, that, on inquiry, it would appear a larger educational grant in proportion to population is made to Bombay than to any other Government or Administration in India. On the other hand, I am happy to observe that the Bombay Presidency, greatly to its credit, contributes a much larger amount to education from its private resources.

"The Report of the Director of Public Instruction has the great merit of estimating the progress of the department with moderation, and of not concealing defects. Whatever successes then have been achieved may be relied on as solid, though small, acquisitions. The broad results of the year under review may be summed up as an increase—

In the number of schools	....	357
,, of scholars	....	17,254
In the amount of school fees	.... Rs.	9,434
In the sale of books	.... ,,	26,448

The facts thus indicated, though not entitled to be regarded as a brilliant success, may be deemed satisfactory.

"I concur with Sir A. Grant in attaching importance to the building of commodious but not costly school-houses, and I shall be glad to hear that the Government of India has been able to renew for a term the grant which it formerly sanctioned for this purpose.

"Sir A. Grant has reviwed with great discrimination the condition, influence, and prospects of educational institutions in the presidency. The conclusion to be drawn from his statement is that education in its simplest form is in an active and healthy state, that in its highest grade it has no extended operation, but that within its limited sphere it is efficient. In the intermediate grades between more Vernacular Schools and Collegiate instruction its condition is unsatisfactory. An analysis of this kind has at least the advantage of showing the weak places, and I am not of opinion that the statement of the Director of Public Instruction affords ground for discouragement. As Sir A. Grant points out, the Colleges will, it may be hoped, gradually improve the High Schools, now the weak arm of the department, and the High Schools will then exercise a reflex action on the Colleges.

"One of the causes which depress high education in the Bombay Presidency is stated to be the be the want of appreciation of it evinced by the richer natives. It is also stated that this want of sympathy at Bombay contrasts very unfavourably with the feeling evinced in the Bengal Presidency. Reasons might be adduced for the existence of this difference, but it is sufficient now to recognise it as a fact, and as one that constitutes a formidable obstacle to education in Bombay. For a remedy, in addition to the gradual operation of time and new institutions, much may be expected from the personal influence of those charged with the civil administration of the country, and especially from that of your Excellency in Council.

"Sir A. Grant has dwelt with considerable emphasis on the insufficiency of the teaching power in the Elphinstone and Poona Colleges. Professorships in Latin and History are stated to be especially required, and I trust these wants may hereafter be satisfied, either by private liberality or from the resources of Government. Sir A. Grant alludes to a considerable sum being annually diverted from the Elphinstone Funds to other than strictly educational purposes. The Resolution of your Excellency in Council does not allude to this statement, but I desire to be furnished with an explanation on the subject in a separate despatch. If this sum could be recovered for the direct benefit of the Elphinstone College, one or possibly the two professorships might with no great difficulty be established.

"I note with great satisfaction the marked success of the Government Law Schools, which must in a great measure be ascribed to the active interest taken in it by the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court. The encouragements to which Sir A. Grant alludes at the close of the 43rd paragraph are of a kind which never fails to be appreciated.

"The Report relative to the Normal Schools is not satisfactory, and I am glad that they are during the current year to occupy the particular attention of the Director. I desire that the subject may receive prominent notice in the next Report.

"With respect to female education I trust that the attention which has been drawn to this subject by Miss Carpenter's visit, and the recent liberal grant of the Government of India, will soon enable the Director to report that real progress has been made in this great experiment, which may exercise a material influence on the future civilisation of India.

"I observe with great satisfaction that due attention is paid to the education of the Native Princes who are still minors, and who may be regarded as the wards of the British Government. The plan suggested by Colonel Anderson in Kolapoor and the Southern Maratha Country, of attaching British Officers to young Native Chiefs as "Governors," seems to me judicious. Such officers, if carefully selected, are in a position to encourage and support those who are intrusted with the actual teaching of young Chiefs, and also to oppose and keep in due subjection the antagonistic and debasing influences which are in unwholesome activity in every Native Court.

"The commencement of an edition of the Sanskrit manuscripts, the foundation of the Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarships, the increase in the number of boys who are studying English, the formation of Latin classes in the Elphinstone and Poona High Schools, and the extension of popular education in Native States, are each and all evidences of a vitality in the Department of Public Instruction from which good results may be anticipated.

"The Reports of the Educational Inspectors indicate the interest which they take in their important duties: and I cannot conclude this review without congratulating your Excellency's Government on the fact that the public instruction of Western India is under the direction of so judicious an administrator as Sir A. Grant."

THE STATE OF KEONGHUR AND ITS "LITTLE WAR."

(*Indian Daily News.*)

Probably as the "tiny war," which the "Englishman" speaks of, progresses in Keonghur, it will not be uninteresting to our readers to know something about Keonghur and the surrounding tributary states which are so often causing us uneasiness, and necessitating levies of police to put down internal insurrections. Keonghur is a small tributary state about 80 miles directly north of Cuttack: it consists principally of jungle, though when clearances have been effected, the land is most fertile. Much of it, however, consists of ranges of hills from 2,000 to 2,500 feet high, where rocky fastnesses give shelter to hordes of semi-savages whose displacement by British troops is an almost impossible undertaking. It brings in a very small revenue to its owner, and only a nominal one to Government, in the way of tribute. It has no communications on the south, and but little better on the north, where it can be approached from the old road, running from Midnapore to Chybassa. The present Rajah, though declared by the High Court as the legitimate heir, is an "illegitimate" son, and the ryots declare they will not recognize his rule, and desire that Government should appoint another ruler, or else take the estate into their own hands. The Commissioner of Cuttack having, however, put the present Rajah on the "guddee," the Government is obliged to uphold him, though why it should ever have taken any steps in the matter at all, is a problem it is difficult to solve, but which is on a part with its policy generally in connection with all the tributary states. The number sent to this "tiny war" is already over 1,000 men, consisting of Madras Infantry and Police, with the Commissioner at their head, and about 20 Europeans being civil officers, Infantry Subalterns, and Police Superintendents, and all this force is sent up for what?—to increase our Indian debt by many thousands of rupees; to carry on a war with savages among hills whose sides are at the fascines of an immense fort; to go through the deadliest jungle at the deadliest time of the year; to be shot down like dogs, and to die in ravines alone and uncared for—where no glory can be gained, no battle can be won. "To place a bastard son on the throne against the will of the people"—surely a glorious act for which to endanger the lives of "Englishmen." and English subjects—such is the policy of the Government of India!! The desire seems to be to encourage the various chiefs to adopt sons to succeed them, each of whom seem to vie with the other who will do the least to improve their properties, or improve the conditions of their ryots. With one brilliant exception (the Rajah of Dhenkanal, who declares Government "only" shall be his heir, and who is rapidly improving his property) they are all a most ignorant and bigoted set of men; and although they possess the powers of honorary Magistrate, they are totally incapable of the charge,—some of them being unable either to read or write, and are entirely guided by their "amlahs," and as usual in native Courts, their "amlahs" are the most unscrupulous set of scoundrels that can be imagined. They not only defraud their masters, but harass and oppress the ryots in the most rascally manner. Government hold the entail so that the Rajahs knowing they are not at liberty to sell, or to do with the properties as they please, do no care about expending money on them, either in clearances, roads, or works of irrigation. Under them, again is the Gountea, or headman of each village, who though in some instances, holding an hereditary right to the village, is generally speaking a lease-holder, whose occupancy is subject to the pleasure of the Rajah's "amlah" who turn him out most ruthlessly, putting in creatures of their own, under the pretence of the new-comers paying an increased rent, but actually because they agree to pay them a share of their profits. Thus little or no extra land is being cleared, no improvements take place, many villages become deserted, and in many places fields, that a few years since produced good crops, are again fast verging into jungle. The Rajahs seldom or never inspect their properties, and the Dewan, or presiding genius, takes very good care that the claimant for justice should never get beyond the outer gates of the "Rajbaree." It is thus that about four-fifths of Orissa (Independent) and the Central Provinces lis waste and unproductive, almost entirely so to Government, and comparatively so to the Rajahs. The immense territory comprised in the dependency of Sumbulpore, consisting of thirteen independent native states, brings in about Rs. 14,000 per annum to Government, and to the Rajahs about four lacs of rupees. This could be increased a hundred fold if Government would take over the estates with the consent of the owners, paying each Rajah a pension equal to the "largest" collection he has ever made in one year. Many probably would jump at the offer, European settlers could be induced to take them up, Government would be a present gainer, and after a few years would derive a revenue which would exceed that of the most highly cultivated districts. The land in these states is generally speaking most excellent, being a rich black loam, well adapted for cotton, and only requiring irrigation and proper management to produce crops superior to any grown in any other part of India. Oil seeds and saffron grow everywhere, wheat in most places and of excellent quality, also barley, rice, gram, &c., &c. The great want of a market and of roads prevents more produce being grown, the ryots only cultivating for their own wants. Grain now in the out districts can be had for four annas per maund, and rice, &c., in proportion, and in one district a few years since, an adult could live for twelve months upon one rupee! Coal and iron have been found in several places, also lead in the neighbourhood of Ryepore. The mine is the richest that has yet been seen in India, at least so far as the specimens sent to judge from are sufficient to warrant such a conclusion.

If a railway were made connecting Sumpulpore with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway at Nagpore, it would open out one of the finest, if not *the* finest district in India, of which there is comparatively nothing known. It would cause the great plateau of Chuttergurh (as it is called by Sir Richard Temple) to become the great cotton district of India. It would substitute blooming fields of cotton, wheat, barley, and rice for jungly tracts, now the resort of wild beasts. It would enable capitalists to work out the great mineral wealth of the province, and last but not least it could make a good income for itself. This must hereafter be *the* route to Bombay, for when we get our present lines open we shall want new enterprises to start, and will not be content with the roundabout way via Allahabad and Jubbulpore when we can get a line as straight as a crow could fly through Midnapore via Sumbulpore and Ryepore, to meet the G. I. P. Railway at Nagpore. The part of the line that should be *now* made is, however, that portion between Nagpore and Sumbulpore, or Binker, a mart some few miles to the south (as recommended by Sir R. Temple). It would run through high ground all the way, and would tap the Mahanuddee at this point. Good building stone is procurable almost everywhere, so is limestone, and neither the cuttings, nor the earthworks would be heavy. The few rivers to be crossed have all rocky beds, so that the expense of bridging them would be comparatively small; the whole line with light rails might be built for £10,000 per mile, including stations and rolling stock complete. Timber is procurable everywhere, both teak and saul, some in British territory, under conservancy rules, but mostly in native states, where the destruction of valuable timber is so great, that ere many years are past, unless some steps are taken, the magnificent forests which now exist, will be totally ruined. If Sir Richard Temple had remained in the district, affairs would bear a very different aspect to what they do now. He was the right man in the right place, and if he could carry out his views, he would be a real blessing to the Central Provinces, and not to the Central Provinces alone, but to all the country now called the Tributary Mehals, which lie north, south, east, and west of Sumbulpore, to which the nearer civilization is brought, and the greater facility there is for the sale and transport of its products, the greater chance there is of its petty chieftains stirring themselves out of their semi-savage listlessness and doing something themselves for the good of their properties, especially when they see the Government anxious that works of improvement should be carried out, and will help in doing so, instead of their present lukewarm treatment. The only company which has yet started in India "without guarantee" to carry out works of public untility, viz., the East India Irrigation and Canal Company which has spent nearly a million sterling in Orissa, has completed substantially and well many parts of their magnificent undertaking, and which will prove of inestimable benefit to millions.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

The Arming of the Women.

(*Telegraph.*)

Rivers and river-banks are the secrets of the horrible war which is devastating the beautiful valleys of Paraguay. The splendid channel of that name and the sister-stream of the Parana bound the province which Lopez rules on three sides, and run up into Matto Grosso and Govaz northward; while, southward, they unite, and flow by a magnificent water-way into the South Atlantic at Buenos Ayres. These glorious rivers—the gift of Heaven to the lovely land—are being stained with blood by a frightful conflict, because difficulties have arisen respecting the ownership of them, and also because Lopez wanted to annex the lands around the upper reaches of the streams.

The last event reported from that wonderful country is the worst of all. Lopez, the resolute Dictator of Paraguay, couched like a jaguar in his forts at the bifurcation of the great rivers, has sworn to spill the last drop of Paraguayan blood into them before the Brazilian and Argentine flag shall come and go without his leave. Beginning to be short of men for his garrisons and army, he has armed, it is said, a whole division of the women of the province, and has given the command to the Hippolyta who shares his fortunes. We read in the Brazilian journals of such names as Brigadier-General Eliza Lynch, Colonel Margaret Fereira, and Mrs. Captain Herrero; and relays of girls and women eager to enlist are said to be pouring in to the head-quarters of the female warriors. Heretofore the women have helped in the fierce defence; the trenches around Humaita were mainly dug by them, female couriers and aides-de-camp have scoured the plains with despatches and orders, and the steamers and boats at the port of Ascension have been unloaded by feminine toil. They have had, indeed, a hard time of it, the Paraguay maidens and matrons, during this cruel war—tilling the fields, sowing and harvesting the crops, weaving clothes for the soldiers out of fibre and cotton, maintaining the hospitals, supplying the army. Now, it is declared, Lopez has summoned them to come to the front with musket and dagger, and they are drilling and arming in thousands. The Brazilian journals are, of course, indignant at such an outrage on civilisation, and, doubtless, they cannot say anything too severe of so bad an example. But it is probable enough, that in thus enlisting a petticoat *corps d'armée*, the Dictator only avails himself of a fierce and voluntary spirit. The Paraguay damsel is no soft small-handed virgin; and she has caught a mad spirit of defiance from the angry time. The half-bred, or half-Spanish, nature of the ordinary "Paraguayana" makes her as ready with the knife as with her lips: she can fight, as she can love, desperately; and the Brazilians do well in objecting to such unheard-of warfare, for they will have to fight or run away, if they really come across the ranks of these Amazons of Lopez. If women once unsex themselves, the transformation is tremendous; and few are more cruel than the "gentle," when their blood is once stirred with the passion of rage. But the new soldiers of Lopez, even in time of peace, are, as we have said, no soft-handed set; it is a country where the women labour as much as the men; and this female contingent, if it be sternly and seriously enlisted, will no more be a thing to meet with derision on the part of the Allies than a brigade of she-panthers or pumas.

The Brazilians, in their turn, are not likely to be troubled with very many scruples of gallantry in dealing with their novel enemies. They and the Argentines are savagely in earnest too, for Lopez holds his own, in spite of fierce onslaughts and flaming despatches of victory; and the passage of the forts at Humaita has really done little for the Allies. One could wish that the Dictator of Paraguay by having recourse to such a shocking expedient as that of enlisting women, had a stratagem in his mind like the one which Cambyses employed in Egypt. When that monarch marched against Pelusium he gathered all the cats, it is said, which the district afforded, and marshalled them in a drove before his host. The Egyptians who were defending the gates of the town did not dare to launch their javelins and arrows at the assaulting columns, for fear that they should wound one of those sacred animals; and thus—so at least runs the legend—Cambyses triumphantly entered Pelusium under the protection of a detachment of cats. We wish we could believe that Lopez hoped to put a stop to hostilities by placing his female rank-and-file in the front line. But, if he has enrolled them at all, he has done it with a bloody purpose—he seeks to make these women savage *guerilleras*, waylayers of the sick and wounded, embuscading tigresses who will kill, if they get a chance, with a man's muscle, a woman's hate. And if it ever comes to fighting, scant quarter will these *soldadas* in turn receive from the Brazilian troops: the blood upon both sides is maddened with fury, and sex itself "is not within the leaf of pity writ." Thus, then, to all the other horrors which have so long cursed that lovely land may soon be added a war of one sex against the other. Natural piety and pity may be overcome, the sacred weakness of women blasphemed and derided by frightful exigencies of warfare. That frightful transformation will take place, not in Dahomey, where the Amazon troops are a fit pendant to the "bloody custom," but in a country which worships the Mother of our Lord, and receives the Evangel of Peace and Civilization. Truly war is fiendish, when it can turn women into men, and men into devils.

Irish Women of the Irish Church.—The "Standard" understands that a petition has been received at the Home Office, for presentation to the Queen from the women of Ireland, against the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. It numbers 143,235 signatures, and no petition was ever signed with greater enthusiasm.

The Eyre Defence Fund.—The committee of the Eyre Defence and Aid Fund have published their subscription list. The amount subscribed is over £13,000, a sum, it is believed, far in excess of any expenses to which Mr. Eyre can be put by the proceedings of the Jamaica Committee, inasmuch as Her Majesty's Government announced, many months ago, that the Treasury would entertain all reasonable charges incurred by Mr. Eyre in defending himself against his prosecutors.

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A NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(From a Correspondent of the "Telegraph".)

Let me avail myself of this opportunity to call your readers' attention to two books which have recently appeared, the one in Vienna, the other in Paris. The first should more properly be called a pamphlet, being a reprint of the preface to the second edition of Hahn's "Journey from Belgrade to Salonica," and now published under the title of "The European Importance of the Austro-Hungarian Railway System." In a former letter I took occasion to mention a remarkable service rendered by Consul Hahn to civilisation—namely, his discovery of the fact that the redoubtable Balkan did not in reality exist at all (that is, where the maps had hitherto placed them), and that no obstacle of any magnitude or significance stood in the way of completing the railway communication between Vienna and Stamboul. The pamphlet now before me is devoted to a careful and lucid explanation of the advantages offered to European passengers and *expediteurs* eastwards by the establishment of two or three new lines of railway—one, placing Constantinople within four days' reach of London, another, making the Piræus the European terminus for the overland mail. But let me endeavour to give you a short *resume* of this most valuable *brochure*, which, although very naturally written from an Austrian stand-point, is full of information and ideas that cannot but be in the highest degree interesting to English statesmen, capitalists, and engineers. The importance of Austria's geographical position, and especially of its capital, Vienna, as a central European railway and canal depot, has never, perhaps, been so clearly demonstrated as by Consul Hahn. On the map accompanying his work, Vienna is taken as the centre point round which a number of circles are described—it being a curious fact that the different capitals of Europe lie just within the radius of these several circles, and consequently at nearly equal distances from the Kaiserstadt.

The mountain chain to be found upon nearly every map of Europe stretching along the broad neck of land dividing the right bank of the Danube from the Archipelago is an imaginary one. Here is a geographical innovation with a vengeance! —one, however, which the writer of this letter is fully prepared to support from personal experience. The real value of this discovery—if that may be called a discovery which is a familiar fact to every one who has ridden from Belgrade to Philippopolis—consists in the *tabula rasa* it makes of engineering difficulties that have repeatedly frightened speculators away from the Christian provinces of Turkey. An Anglo-Belgian, as well as one or two other limited liability concerns, is trying for the concessions for the line from Belgrade to Stamboul, with a branch from Nisch to Salonica. The achievement of these lines would be a tremendous affair for the Austro-Hungarian railways, as the whole of Western and Northern Europe trade with Turkey, Asia Minor, Egypt, and India; passenger traffic &c., would inevitably pass over the Vienna-Basiasch route, crossing the river near Belgrade and thence on to Constantinople, Piræus, Salonica, Alexandria, and the entire grand Eastern world.

The position of Vienna is in many respects unique; had not the evil influence of a repressive governmental system checked private home or foreign enterprise for twenty years, preventing everything like development, Vienna must have been, at the present time, second in importance to no continental city—scarcely, even, to London or New York. It stands upon the confines of civilisation and barbarism, on the bank of a stream which receives into its waters no less than *thirty-four* navigable rivers, and which, connected as it is with the Rhine and the Maine by the Ludwig's Canal, directly connects the German Ocean with the Black Sea. Of all European capitals it is the nearest to those points where the Elbe, Weichsel, Oder, and Dniester become navigable—the nearest to the Adriatic (Trieste), the Archipelago (Piræus), the Ægean Sea (Salonica), and the Black Sea (Constantinople, Varna, Kustendje, and Odessa). From Moscow or Petersburg to Italy, from Moscow to France, Spain, and England, from London, Edinburgh, and Dublin to Constantinople, from Paris to Odessa, from North Germany to Stamboul or Athens, the road to be taken must run through Vienna.

Whilst all the westward and northward lines, having the sea coast as their goal, which they can reach by means of junctions with the lines of neighbouring lands, are so to speak, complete, those on the empire's eastern or southern frontiers find no conjoining lines to carry on communications to the farthest possible point. As soon as these wants shall be supplied, and Odessa, Constantinople, Salonica, and the Piræus are attainable by iron roads, not only will the importance and value of the lines meeting in Vienna be doubled, but that city will assume a position as the centre of the European communication system such as its indolent, good-tempered burghers never dreamed of.

Herr von Hahn argues very justly that the speed of the train being (on Continental lines) about twice that of the seagoing steamer, the grand desideratum is clearly to get to terra firma as soon as possible, in order to avail yourself there of the quicker transport afforded by railways. Taking Alexandria as the starting-point for Europe from the far East, the question is, therefore, how to abridge the sea-route to a minimum. Careful measurements show that from Alexandria to the Piræus the distance is 511 nautical miles, whilst to Salonica it is 670, to Brindisi 835, to Trieste 1,237, to Genoa 1,320 and to Marseilles 1,425. Obviously the Piræus must be brought into connection with the great European-working railway network, as it is of all other *the* spot where the comer from the East, via Alexandria, should land in Europe on his homeward way. Thence (Piræus) to Belgrade, the contemplated line passes nearly all the way over a flat country. Belgrade once reached, the traveller may start for any part of Europe via the Basiasch-Pest-Vienna line, which could be easily brought into conjunction with that of the Belgrade-Nisch-Salonica Company. I have more than once, even with the present broken route (steamer, wooden cart, and train) reached the Bavarian frontier in 37-9 hours from the time of leaving Belgrade. In Consul Hahn's *brochure* will be found, over and above the details of these projected communications, a number of curious and ingenious statistics illustrative of the advantages to be derived therefrom by the commercial world. I cordially recommend this little work to the practical English public.

AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN BILLS.

The following notices of amendments in committee on Sir Stafford Northcote's two Indian Bills stood on the Books of the House of Commons:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord William Hay,—clause 2, at beginning insert, "from the passing of this Act;" leave out "such," and insert "each."

Mr. Otway,—clause 2, leave out "one thousand five hundred," and insert "one thousand two hundred."

Mr. Waldegrave-Leslie,—After clause 2, insert the following clause:—(Members of the Council may sit in Parliament.)—"After the passing of this Act, any member of the Council appointed or elected under this Act or the said recited Act shall be capable of sitting and voting in Parliament, provided he shall have served or resided in India for ten years at the least, and while sitting in Parliament he may receive his yearly salary, any statute to the contrary notwithstanding."

Mr. Trevelyan,—Leave out clause 4.

Lord William Hay,—After clause 4, insert the following clause:—(Expenditure of the revenues of India.)—"And whereas it is provided by section forty-one of the said recited Act that the expenditure of the revenue of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of such revenues, or any other property coming into possession of the Secretary of State in Council by virtue of the said Act, shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council; and whereas such concurrence is inexpedient, be it enacted that the said section shall from after the passing of this Act, so far as such concurrence is thereby required, be repealed.

Mr. Ayrton,—To move the following clause:—(How the first vacancy in the Council is to be filled up.) "—On the first occasion when any member of the Council appointed by the Secretary of State ceases to hold his office, the vacancy shall not be filled up, but the person for the time being holding the office of Under-Secretary of State for India, qualified to sit in Parliament, shall thenceforth become a member of the Council whilst holding such office, and the number of councillors to be appointed by the Secretary of State shall be reduced to seven."

Mr. Fawcett,—To move the following clause: —(Mode of conducting first competitive examinations after passing of this Act.)—"After the passing of this Act the first of the two competitive examinations for admissions into the East India Civil Service shall be held simultaneously in London, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; the same examination papers shall be set in each of these four centres of examination, and the answers to the papers shall be looked over by the same examiners; the successful candidates shall be arranged as at present in order of merit; the Secretary of State for India shall have the power to compel those natives who succeed in this first examination to reside in England during the time between this first examination and the final examination."

Mr. Hankey,—To move a clause repealing section 12 in Act 20 and 21 Vic., c, 106, by which members of the Council are rendered ineligible to sit in Parliament.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA BILL.

Mr. Ayrton,—Leave out clauses 3, 4, and 5. Leave out clause 11, and insert the following clause:—(Power to make rules as to appointment of natives of India exclusively to certain offices.) —"The Governor-General of India in Council shall, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, forthwith make rules for the admission, promotion, leave of absence, and retirement of natives of India exclusively to such offices or employments in India as may be deemed expedient, but so as not to affect the provisions of the Act twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth Victoria, chapter fifty-four."

To move the following clause:—(Powers of the Governor-General.)—"It shall be lawful for the Governor-General of India to exercise any of the powers now vested in the Governor-General of India in Council, except those relating to the measures hereinbefore mentioned, with the concurrence of any one or more of the members of his said Council who may be appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council in that behalf, and without the concurrence of the other members of the said Council; but every member of the said Council shall be entitled to peruse any of the written proceedings of the Governor-General and suchone or more members."

EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES IN WAR.

(Times.)

At the instance of the Emperor of Russia, one more suggestion has been added to the mane which sovereigns, jurists, and philosophers havy successively offered in mitigation of the horrors of war. It is impossible to regard these proposals without sympathy, and when, as in the present case, they proceed from a personage who possesses the power of bringing them into practical operation, the demand upon our consideration becomes more imperative than ever. In point of fact, the Emperor Alexander has actually invited foreign Governments to adopt by consent, and thus at once introduce the law or regulation now recommended. We address ourselves, therefore, without delay to the examination of the question, though we do so, we admit, in no hopeful mood.

Experiments, we are told, have recently been instituted in Russia, as well as in other States, from which it has been ascertained that shells may be fired from muskets as well as from cannon, and that no practical inconvenience would attend the use of these explosive bullets in ordinary ammunition. In other words, shell cartridge may be served out to infantry as easily as ball cartridge, unless by common consent the practice should be forbidden. This prohibition the Emperor now desires to establish, on the ground that the use of the shell by infantry would aggravate the horrors of war without being excused by its necessities. "An explosive bullet of this description," says the Russian Circular, "splits into ten or more fragments; in the case of the explosion occurring in a man's body, the wound is mortal and most painful. Moreover, the fulminating matter seriously affects the organization of the human frame and needlessly increases the suffering." For these reasons, therefore—that is, because of the gratuitous misery which the practice would occasion—it is proposed that the use of such bullets should be prohibited by international agreement. We fear the argument, to be effectual, must be more sharply stated; but there is another and a broader question, which can hardly be excluded from consideration.

The material proscribed in these humane suggestions is fulminating powder—in other words, that compound which in a variety of shapes ignites the bursting charge of shells. But this material, as we need hardly say, is, and has long been, employed in warlike projectiles. The original invention is as old as the Peninsular War, perhaps much older; but it has been developed of late years to such an extent as to affect not only the whole science of artillery but the tactics or prospects of modern war. In naval battles the use of the shell becomes decisive, as was seen, for instance, in the conflagration of the Turkish fleet at Sinope; and it is not too much to say that the entire theory of ironclad vessels originated in the necessity of "keeping out the shells." But it is not in sea service alone that these explosive missiles are employed. The chief effect anticipated from the Armstrong field gun was through the use of shells. Sir William invented an ugly device known as the "segmental" shell—a projectile which, looking like a mere elongated shot or bolt, would, when striking a column of troops, burst into thirty or forty pieces, and spread havoc all around. We need not multiply these illustrations. It will occur at once to our readers that all artillery experiments are now conducted with shell as well as shot, and that, in fact, the shell is regarded as the more important missile of the two. Consequently it is obvious to ask whether the Emperors's objection would not be applicable to cannon shell as well as to rifle shell, and whether, if we are to confine ourselves to musket balls, we should not, on the same ground, confine ourselves to cannon balls also. To some extent, however, this question may be satisfactorily answered.

A shell sent from a cannon does more work than a ball. A shell might set a ship on fire and decide an engagement; a shot, as is very well known, might do comparatively little harm. In the same way, on a field of battle, an Armstrong gun firing shell would produce much more effect than the same gun firing shot; so that there is a justification for the use of the explosive rather than the solid missile in the increase of power obtained. And this, it must be observed, is in fact the standard to which the Russian Circular appeals. "The sole object," says this document, "of the use of a weapon ought to be to weaken the military forces of an enemy," and the argument obviously proceeds on the assumption that the use of a shell rifle could not be justified by this test. A rifle shell, it is calculated, would effect no more from this point of view than a rifle ball. It does not, as in the case of cannon, multiply or increase the power of the machine. If it kills a man, that is no more than the ball would do; if it wounds him, it does but disable him, as the ball would do also. The difference consist in this—that the soldier disabled by the rifle ball is put to comparatively little pain, while the soldier disabled by a shell suffers unnecessary torture. The effect, therefore, of the shell over the solid bullet in the case of musketry fire is limited to the suffering experienced by the wounded, and is not felt in the general injury inflicted on the enemy's power. That, as we understand it, is the argument of the Russian Note. It could be established, it would certainly be irresistible, but in that case it would, we think, as certainly be superfluous.

Is it or can it be assumed to be actually true that the rifle shell would not be more destructive in action than the rifle ball? If so, we may ask at once with what object such shells have been invented or employed. But the Russian Note itself observes in its description of the obnoxious missile that on striking it "splits into ten or more fragments;" and may it not be inferred, therefore, that such a projectile would effect more destruction than a single solid bullet? Is not the invention an application to small arms of a discovery already employed in artillery? And if this be the case, if there be a probability that a battalion armed with shell rifles would be more formidable in the field than a battalion armed with ordinary rifles, can we draw the line limiting the use of fulminating powder, or expect that it would be observed when drawn? The use of musket shell would increase, no doubt, the carnage of a battle and the horrors of war; but precisely the same may be said of the rifle itself, of the breech-loader, of the revolver—of every invention, in short, of this kind.

The art of war is the art of mutual destruction, and that terrible truth disposes almost infallibly of all proposals for mitigating its horrors. When men go out to kill or be killed it is hard to bring the killing under the rules of humanity. Non-combatants or vanquished enemies may receive every consideration, but when two armies confront each other for a deadly grapple that one can best accomplish the work of destruction which possesses the greatest power of destroying. "To weaken the military power of the enemy" means, in plain language, to kill or disable as many of his soldiers as possible in the smallest possible time. We, like all other nations, are just now engaged in working out this very problem, and it is hard to say what we are not discovering. With our 600-pounder guns throwing their enormous shells we might find it difficult to complain of an explosive rifle bullet. Only the other day torpedoes were denounced as inhuman and abominable devices, and yet the impracticable nature of the case is now shown by an exception in favour of these very instruments. In short, and to state the argument sharply, it comes to a simple question of effect or non-effect. If the use of rifle shells will confer any material advantage on the troops employing them, the practice cannot be effectually forbidden; if no such advantage should be really obtainable, we need not be at the pains of forbidding it.

Lord Brougham's Will.—The will of the late Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux, of Brougham-hall Westmoreland, was proved on June 17 by his brother William, the present lord, the sole executor. The personal property is sworn under £2,000. The will is dated December 8, 1860. He gives and devises all his real estate, situated in England, to his brother William, his heirs and assigns in fee, and likewise bequeaths to him all his personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight ... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.
" 4 do. ... 1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 3 do. ... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 2 do. ... 1s. 11d. do.
" 1 do. ... 1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" demand ... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
On Paris do. ... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 3/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th July 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,825.
Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight ... at 1s. 11 7/16d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/8d. "
On demand ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s. 11d. "
Circular Notes ... 1s. 11d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—
6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 3/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 3/16d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¼. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10 7/8d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 17th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA ... BOMBAY ...
MADRAS ... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA ... LAHORE ...

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee
4 do. 1/11 1/8 "
3 do. 1/11 1/16 "
2 do. 1/11 "
1 do. 1/10 15/16 "
On demand 1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland 1/10¾

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 20th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £464,100
RESERVE FUND ... £ 32,200.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "
BENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.
FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.
CLARET.— Medoc ... quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
" ... pints at " 7½ "
St. Laurent ... quarts at " 18 "
Chateau Beitasse " at " 25 "
BRANDY.— Cognac tres vieux ... at " 25 "
" " Champagne at " 35 "
FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK.— Schwarzberg ... quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
" ... pints at " 16 "
Imperial ... quarts at " 32 "
" ... pints at " 17 "
Die Perle des Rheins quarts at " 35 "
Moselle ... " at " 24 "
" ... pints at " 13 "
Johannisberg ... quarts at " 33 "
GADDUM & Co.

NOTICES.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public and Average Adjuster.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shigram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges, Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.
R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.
Guarantee accompanying each Watch.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.
Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.
REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c
Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.
ESPERANCE & Co.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL,
RAMLE in the environs of ALEXANDRIA,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.
One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.
Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.
Terms—10 Shillings per Day.
Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE
SOLE SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE MR. JAMES BARRON
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.
The undersigned begs to inform the public that he served the late Mr. James Barron, Watchmaker, in the capacity of an Assistant for 24 years, and on his death succeeded him in his business in 1852. He possesses testimonials from the late Mr. Barron and many European Gentlemen, certifying to his long experience in, and perfect knowledge of, the repairing and regulating of Watches, Clocks, and Chronometers. Thanking the Public for the liberal patronage and support accorded to him, he now respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.
31 Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!
Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.
The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—
COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.
CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PRESCRIPTIONS.
Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.
MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.
Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.
PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.
PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.
THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.
MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces. Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, so numerous that D. S. and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawborder, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs. The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of theirclaim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.
They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much..
Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.
Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.
A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.
DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

Holloway's Pills.—Diarrhœa, Dysentery.—The medicines commonly used for the subjugation of these diseases so frequently fail of effecting that object that it should be known to all sufferers from these maladies that Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed upon the abdomen two or three times a day, with the application of warm bran poultices in the intervals, gives immediate relief, gradually soothes the irritable bowels, and assauges their most distressing pains. This treatment it applicable to all forms of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and, with attention, will always be successful Farinaceous diet, milk, and barley water should give subsistence during the continuance of the disease, to the utter exclusion of all solid food, which the deranged bowels are incompetent to assimilate.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Pamphlet of 30 pages on MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT in Bombay. By a Local Justice of the Peace.—Price 12 annas, Cash. 11th July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FORSALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.
HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
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KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
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KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—The undersigned having arranged to supply their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamps for the Municipalities of Bombay, Surat, and other Out-stations, are prepared to make arrangements with other Municipalities in this Presidency or elsewhere.
The undersigned beg leave also to intimate that their Patent Kerosine Oil Street Lamp, has been tested by the Quarter Master General of the Army, and approved of for Barrack lighting. The attention of Railway Companies is also called to this lamp.
FARNHAM & Co.,
Government Ice House Buildings, No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

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FOR SALE—FRENCH VIEWS on ZOROASTRIANISM. Translated from the texts by M. A FRANCK and JULES OPPERT.—Price ONE RUPEE cash. Postage 2 annas.
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
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Now Ready.
GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.
A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.
A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.
BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
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CHESSON & WOODHALL.
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FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER
begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.
The following can be had loose by weight:—
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.
H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
JUST LANDED EX "RHONE."
A few sets of very best double stitched Buggy and Dog Cart Harness plated on German Silver; some of them have tip plate and covered buckles with round reins.
Also,
The Property of an Officer.
A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Pitt, of London, in a case.
And Also,
The properties of Gentlemen.
A very neat, light, and nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, painted dark green, with Circular Glasses on front.
A nearly new Cab Buggy on C. Springs, by E. Kesterton
A second-hand single-seated light Brougham with Lamps and Shaft.
A Do. Do. Single-seated small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett, with Lamps.
A Do. do. very small Pony Carricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.
A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
A Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
A first-class small Miniature Brougham, with Lamps, Poles, and Shafts, by Edwin Casterton, Longacre; it was expressly built for the Exhibition.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.
A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A first-rate, very handsome, and nearly new full size Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses on front, lamps and pole, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order for India.
Also,
2 full size Miniature Broughams, by Edwin Kesterton, Longacre.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton, with Lamps and Shafts.
2 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving-box.
1 Ditto Brougham ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Waggonette, with moveable Hood.
1 very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab, Buggy, painted dark green, and lining to match.
And also,
A fresh batch of Buggy and Dog Cart Harness, plated on white metal, with round and flat reins, and highly furnished, Plate Powder, Carriage Rugs, Buggy and Carriage Whips, and a few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 10th July, 1868.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,
WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.
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Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
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Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.
Agents— " Ewart, Latham & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld.)
Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
" The National Bank of India.
Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.
FOR EXAMPLE.
The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.
Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.
For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.
The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.
Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the Standard Life Assurance Company and the Colonial Life Assurance Company, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. Acland, Esq.
H. Somerville, Esq.
W. Nixon, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld 1st October 1867.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY —Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
Chief Offices—316 Regent Street, London.
The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached, in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.
The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.
New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860— £ 76,000
" " 1861, 1862, 1863— £117,000
" " 1864, 1865, 1866— £171,000
The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen
Vice-Patrons.
Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
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Canada.—Montreal.
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Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Home Office.
LIFE ASSURANCE.
Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India with or without participation in profits.
Annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birth-day.	Civil Premium Annual R.	A.	P.	Half-yearly R.	A.	P.	Age next Birth-day.	Military Premium Annual R.	A.	P.	Half-yearly R.	A.	P.
20	30	7	4	15	3	8	20	34	0	8	17	0	4
30	35	10	8	17	13	4	30	39	14	0	19	15	0
40	44	12	0	22	6	0	40	47	15	4	23	15	8
50	59	8	0	29	12	0	50	61	14	0	30	15	0
60	84	8	0	42	4	0	60	83	10	8	43	5	4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.
FIDELITY ASSURANCE
The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.
FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.
This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.
C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, June, 1868.
Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
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Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
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This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., at No. 7, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
On THURSDAY, the 30th inst., Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the above Residence, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe—of which full particulars will appear hereafter.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days previously. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1868.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF TIMBER.
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers:
Oosman Soolaman.
Jasoob Esmail.
Hassam Moosa.
Guny Ahmed.
A very superior lot of 1st and 2nd Class Teak Logs, Planks, Boards and Scantlings of sizes.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Premises, at 3 P. M., by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Chimajee Jaggonnathjee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Muncoobai, widow of late Sinboor Dhondjee and Heeramon Simboor:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bhandar Wada, near Mandavee or Bab Dew, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 103 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Hunsraz Caramsey, on the west by the property of Dyal Khimjee, on the north by the Bhandar Wada Road, and on the south by the Mahomedan Mosque, and assessed under No. 38, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 550.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the Carved Blackwood Furniture, consisting of Circular and Dressing Tables, Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Screens, Chest of Drawers, Cupboards, and a variety of Miscellaneous articles, a few Cases of Preserved Potatoes, &c.
By order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing.
A few Cases of Water-proof Coats, Carps, &c.
On account and risk of the concerned—
S | C S W | C—346 to 395—50 Boxes of Candles, 25 & Co. | packs each.
Also, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, such as Grey Madapollams, Shirtings, Longcloths, Domestics, Mulls, Jaconets, &c.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1868.

G. B. GLADDING.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms in Marine Street:—
25 Cases Sardines.
2 do. American Cloth.
1 do. Steel Pens.
30 do. Confectionery.
10 do. School Slates.
5 do. China and other Toys.
10 do. Brown Windsor Soap.
50 Gross Lemonade Bottles.
20 Boxes Bar Soap.
A large quantity of Miscellaneous Oilman's Stores.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Scotch Whiskey.—The celebrated Glenmorangie Whisky, in its original state (15 over proof), Rs. 23 per doz.
For sale, separately or together, a large open Carriage with Monsoon Cover, a pair of Chesnut Persian Horses, and a set of double Harness.
A handsome Grey Arab Ladies' Riding Horse.
G. B. GLADDING.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—
1 Case Silk, Silk Velvet, Alpaca, and Merino, and Shirting.
1 do. Doe Skin.
2 do. Embroidered Muslin.
5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.
3 do. do. T. Cloth.
1 Case 25 Pieces Drab Gin.
3 do. Muslin.
2 do. Printed Sarry.
4 do. Dyed Madapollam.
10 Pieces Doe Skin.
50 do. Leather Cloth.
1 Case Magenta Colour (damaged).
3 do. Japan Cash Boxes.
1 do. False Rings.
2 do. Plated Single Harness.
2 Casks Tin Flasks.
1 Case Needles.
5 do. Sealing Wax.
4 do. Glass Inkstands.
1 do. Sponges.
6 do. containing Whips, Harmoniums, Marking Ink, Chessmen and Photographic Rings.
6 do. 1 lb. Bottles Comfits.
4 do. ½ Pint Hair Oil.
3 do. ¼ " "
3,000 lbs. Fresh Butter, American.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jaconets, &c.
50 Dozen assorted Pickles, few dozen Tins of Fresh Salmons, Herrings à la Sardines, Oxford Sausages, &c.
Also, at 3 P. M., at Accountant General's Office, in Elphinstone Circle.
23 Teakwood Writing Desks.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, PIANO, HARMONIUM, &c., &c., IN FORBES STREET, FORT, ON THE TOP OF THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Piano, Harmonium, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman changing his residence, the same consists of sets of rich Cut Glassware, Centre Pieces and Fruit Dishes, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Services, best Plated Ware, such as a Set of Dish Covers, containing 3 Hotwater and Vegetable Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, Liqueur, and Egg Frames, Waiters, Tea Set, Set of Spoons and Forks, Table, Chamber, and Piano Candlesticks, Cutlery, Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Set of Dining Table in 4 pieces, a round do., Teapoys, Arms and without Arms Dining Room Chairs, Couches, Bagatelle Table, Circular, Pier, Writing and other Tables, Conversation and Half-backed Couches, Easy, Drawing Room and other Chairs, a handsome Brass Folding Chair with Velvet Lining, Ottoman, Brussels and other Carpets, few very elegant Alabaster and Marble Centre Pieces, Card Stands and Flower Vases, Bronzed and Plated treble and single light Hanging Argand Lamps, coloured Hall Lamps, very rich Pier Glasses in rich carved frames, a fine collection of Oval Oil Paintings, a first-rate full toned English Walnutwood Cottage Piano by Ivory and Prangley, a Mahogany Square do., an Oakwood Harmonium, a Mahogany very fine toned Hand Organ with Barrells, a large Music Box playing 8 Tunes, Concertina, Panorama View with extra slides, double Despatch Boxes, Table Ornaments, &c., a large Four-posts Bedstead, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Screens, Hatstand.
No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAWASJEE PATELL'S STREET, FORT.
In Re Pallonjee Jeevanjee Maistry, an Insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee, and with the consent of the mortgagee Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama. TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the newly-built six-storied Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing and being thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Street, within the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 267, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 33 and now under No. 32, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the north and west formerly by the property of Nowrojee Sorabjee Rustam Framna and by the property of Rustomjee Framjee Sorabjee, and on the east by the said Cowasjee Patell Street, on the south by the house of Heerjee Bomonjee Wardenna, and which said hereditaments and premises are situate on the east side of the said Cowasjee Patell Street in the Fort Division, and which were formerly in the occupation of Rustomjee Shapoorjee Ponchkhanawalla and now in the occupation of the said insolvents and others.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH HAY.
On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder:—
About 140 Bales of English Hay, just landed.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Dadabhoy Framjee, and Cooverjee Hormusjee Bhabha, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Eduljee Framjee, deceased.
One Policy of Insurance of the Universal Life Assurance Society of London and Calcutta, for Rs. 6,000, on the life of Mrs. Jane Mary Briggs, lately a Milliner in Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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